THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The President Presidentially Considered —A New and Great "Constitutional" Party—A Little Fact About a Little Bill—General Grant and the Radicals, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A day or two since your correspondent had a long conversation with a gentleman of the Johnsonian school of politics (whatever that may be) whose relations with the President are so intimate that they not only meet often, but converse freely upon the political situation and the possible future. I will not mention his name, since that would subject him to the charge of being an apostate Republican, though it would at the same time be a guarantee of the reliability of his conclusions; for he is capable of judging Mr. Johnson as closely as any one here. The chief points in what he said was this—that the President's idea and purpose in the course he was pursuing was the formation of a great constitutional party out of the Democratic element North and the ex-Rebel element at the South, with himself as its figure-head. This, he said, Mr. Johnson confidently expects, and accepts the results of the California and Maine elections as certain indications of the ultimate success of his purpose. He (the President) thinks a reaction against Congress is certain, and that by keeping up a vigorous show of reverence for the Constitution he will furnish a safe shelter for all who seek to abandon the Republican party, and give them a vantage-ground to fight from that he does not believe assailable. This theory, which is unquestionably well founded, certainly gives an explanation, very charitable though it be, of the President's course, and likewise accounts for the frequency of the mouthings about the Constitution. He has seized upon the declarations of extreme radicals like Stevens, and points to them as positive proof that the policy of Congress is the policy of destruction to the Constitution. This gives him a handle, which he eagerly uses, and, to fortify himself as the exponent of the opposite doctrine, issues a proclamation which has no other purpose than to fix the fact in the public mind that Andrew Johnson is the great defender of the Constitution. If his name can go down to posterity coupled with such a renown, he will feel amply repaid for all the remorse he may feel and the reproaches he may suffer as the President who betrayed his party.

Many people question whether Mr. Johnson entertains any ambition to be a standard-bearer in the next Presidential campaign. With a platform in which professions of loyalty to the Constitution are to be the chief planks he would cheerfully accept the candidacy, and, as things stand at present, he is certainly the most prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination.

Another interesting fact connected with Mr. Stanton, and also with Judge-Advocate General Holt, has recently been developed. Those very few people who see the *Intelligencer* of this city have observed the extreme virulence and acrimony with which that sheet has pursued these gentlemen since Mr. Stanton's removal from office. It is well known that a great many fraudulent claims have been stopped in the War Department by the vigilance of Mr. Stanton. Now, it so happens that during the trial of the conspirators in 1865, the *Intelligencer* published a very full and excellent report of the proceedings, and called it "official," not because it was authorized, but because it was furnished by the accomplished official reporters of the United States Senate, Messrs. Sutton and Murphy Brothers. In due course of time the proprietors presented their little bill of *nineteen thousand dollars* to Mr. Stanton for printing this report. The Secretary of War, in his prompt and business-like way, immediately referred it to Judge Advocate-General Holt, the leading Government representative on the trial, to know if this publication was in pursuance of any contract made or authorized by him. Judge Holt returned the paper with the endorsement that not only was there no contract, but, so far as he knew the publication of the report was a matter of private enterprise, and that the New York *Times* or any other paper that had printed a report of the proceedings, had just as good a claim upon the Government as the *Intelligencer* had. The claim was filed away among the archives, endorsed in Mr. Stanton's vigorous hand, "Disallowed." The taxpayers will learn, however, with some anxiety that lately the claim has found its way into the Attorney-General's office for an "opinion," where Binckley is believed to be incubating upon it. In the meantime the *Intelligencer* continues its attacks upon Messrs. Stanton and Holt, while it waits for the opinion. Messrs. Sutton and Murphy Brothers, who made the report, are also waiting —for their pay.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE RADICALS.

The *Star* of this evening, alluding to certain political stories about General Grant, says there is no truth in the current newspaper story that General Grant was urged by a radical delegation to write a letter to be published for effect in the interest of the radical party at the approaching elections, and declined so doing. The whole story grew out of the fact that Senator Thayer, Colonel J. W. Forney and Hon. Mr. Stuart, of Maryland, accidentally met one morning in the War Department, and were all three admitted together to an audience with General Grant, wherein nothing whatever was said upon the subject of any such letter as is said to have been asked of him.

THE WAR OFFICE.

It has transpired that President Johnson, immediately subsequent to the removal of Secretary Stanton, tendered the War Office to General McClellan, and that the offer was promptly refused by that gentleman. In this connection it will be interesting to know that the efforts to obtain the appointment for General Steedman have not yet been abandoned, although the premature publication of Mr. Greeley's letter recommending him for the office has blocked the game a little, as it was intended to be used only for the purpose of influencing the Senate when the nomination was sent to it for confirmation.

General Grant enforces economy in the expenditures of his department with an unsparing hand. He has recently ordered the members of his staff to turn in all the public property around headquarters—horses, wagons, etc.—and the staff gentlemen, who have always been very circumspect and modest in matters of military display, are now cut off from Government transportation as effectually as any private gentleman. They can only draw consolation from the fact that the General himself keeps a large stock of private horses.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

As an indication of the President's latest temper on the situation of reconstruction affairs, witness the following abstracts of his views as recently expressed in conversations with certain politicians who called upon him for the purpose of urging him to reopen registration in the South. He informed them that he could not do so without incurring certain risk of impeachment, and admitted that the Reconstruction Laws confer on the District Military Commanders sole control over registration. His only power of interference was the removal of commanders when they failed to execute the laws in accordance with his views of their legal construction. He admitted that the District Commanders are acting under direct authority of Congress in the performance of a civil duty, and that if he should attempt to assume power as Commander-in-Chief, to control the time of registration and holding elections, they would have the right to refuse to obey his orders, and would not be amenable to punishment for military insubordination. If they did so, he stated that the recent promulgation of the amnesty proclamation threw upon Congress the onus of depriving legally qualified voters from registry and voting, and he hoped that the Southern people would appreciate it in that light. If any of the pardoned masses, he continued, attempt to register, and are refused, the courts are open to them, and they can compel the military to allow them to register through the courts. If they do not do so, he concluded, the fault of their disfranchisement is with Congress, as he claimed that he had done all that he could do to restore them to their rights.—*N. Y. Times.*

Senator Morton on the Financial Future.

WHAT WE OWE AND HOW TO PAY IT.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, has written a letter on the finances, of which we copy below the principal parts:—

"Not one dollar of the bonded debt will fall due before fourteen years, and it will then become due at different periods running down to 1904. Can any good reason be given for paying it off so long in advance? The country has not recovered from the war. Trade and commerce still languish throughout the land. Nine States are disorganized and desolate, and can scarce pay anything for years to come. The rebellious South caused the debt to be created, but whatever is paid in the next five or six years must come almost entirely from the North. Why not wait at least until the South can pay part? Why not wait until the country has recovered from the shock and waste of war? Has not this generation put down the Rebellion and done its part, and may it not justly leave the payment of part of the debt to the next? This generation has to discharge a large State, county, and municipal indebtedness growing out of the war, and within the next ten years will have to pay not less than $400,000,000 for pensions and bounties, besides extraordinary expenses for Indian wars and other causes. In ten years our population will have increased ten millions, and our taxable property nearly doubled in value. In ten years a tax twice in amount can be borne easier than the tax of to-day.

"Within ten years the Southern States will be reconstructed and in the enjoyment of comparative prosperity. Within ten years, and perhaps within five, the increase of population, wealth, and capital will enable the Government to sell at par bonds bearing a much lower rate of interest than the present, and thus consolidate and reduce the debt.

"Should the Government find itself at any time in possession of coin or currency that can be applied to the reduction of the debt, it should, of course, be promptly applied; but any attempt to pay the bonded debt in advance by heavy taxation, or by inflating the currency, will be unnecessary, unwise, and injurious.

"I would pay the interest promptly, according to the contract. I would pay off our currency obligations and other debts as they mature, and see to it that the public debt should under no circumstances be increased.

"I would reduce the rate of taxation to the lowest point that would defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered, and pay the interest and maturing obligations, and leave the principal of the bonded debt to be discharged in other and better times.

"Who ever before heard of a nation while still exhausted from war, and with wounds unhealed, attempting to pay off the war debt? Foreign nations may admire our ambition in this respect, but would despise our discretion. The national taxes can be reduced by the adoption of the policy I propose, and by the honest and faithful collection of the internal revenue.

"In fifteen years, and possibly in five, the difference in value between gold and greenbacks will have ceased to exist, by a gradual return to specie payment, and the question of the mode of payment of the bonds, whether in gold or greenbacks, will have become unimportant. Specie payments can be reached without contracting the currency, by waiting a reasonable time, until successful reconstruction and the growth of wealth and business have brought the country up to the existing volume of currency without a financial convulsion.

"The decline of gold from two hundred to forty brought a corresponding reduction in the price of property, attended with great loss and derangement of business. Another inflation of the currency would be attended with another ascent and descent of prices, and with immense disasters to the nation. What the country needs is repose and stability in our financial policy, and without these trade and prosperity must languish. When our debt was contracted the men who now clamor for its immediate payment denounced bonds and greenbacks as alike worthless, and dissuaded the people from lending their money to carry on the war; and my opinion is they mean no better to the country now than they did then. Now, as then, their effort is to destroy the public credit.

"The proposition to pay the public debt in advance is unnecessary, impracticable, and destructive, and would result in benefit to none, unless it would be the gold gamblers, and they would ultimately be 'hoisted by their own petard,' as they were at the close of the war.

"The national debt can be paid without oppressing the country, not by hot-house experiments, spasmodic efforts, or by violation of the public faith, but by the solid growth of the country in population, wealth, and prosperity, under the administration of a stable financial policy. O. P. MORTON."

Hon. Schuyler Colfax on the Political Situation.

Speaker Colfax and Senator Sherman addressed a large Republican meeting in Lebanon, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 17th instant. Mr. Colfax said he might condense his remarks into one impressive sentence—those who love the flag should rule the land. The issue which now towers above all other issues is the question whether this Government is to be administered in the interest of loyalty or in the interest of disloyalty—whether the men who for four years had their armies in the field against us, and sought to whelm us and them in a common ruin, shall reconstruct the country they vainly sought to destroy. In the olden time, in the palmy days of the Democratic party, the watchword of that party, inscribed on all its banners and proclaimed by all its leaders, was indemnity for the past and security for the future. We cannot have indemnity for the past, but we can have security for the future. We can have guarantees—irreversible guarantees—inserted in the Constitution to prevent future rebellions. We can prevent another bloody scene like that which has just transpired, to chill the blood and drain the treasures of the country again. We can have—and, God helping us, we will have—security for the future. We stake our political existence as a party upon this proposition—that loyalty shall rule in the States which lifted their unholy hands against the Constitution of the country. Let those who tire of the struggle leave us and go to the Democratic party if they will, but as for us and our associates in your national Congress, in which you have placed such confidence, until the last day of our existence as a Congress, on the 4th of March, 1869, defying a recreant President on the one hand, and his traitorous allies on the other, we have sworn that treason shall not rule in those States of the South.

Mr. Colfax then said there were three charges upon which the Republican party is arraigned by Democratic speakers, viz:—Debt, usurpation, and negro equality. These charges were considered in order. The debt had sprung from a Democratic rebellion, and the nation has it to pay. He, himself, would rather retire into private life forever than to repudiate one dollar of that debt. The great party with which he had acted in Congress was determined to pay every dollar of it. He contended that the President, and not Congress, had been guilty of usurpation, and he dwelt at considerable length upon the policy of Congress, contrasting it with that of the President, and claiming that it alone could give peace and security to the country. The Rebels had shown no signs of repentance. They had not even voluntarily surrendered a single gun, and now they were in hot haste to get back to the seats which they surrendered a few years ago. They haven't got these seats yet. He should be willing, when the work of reconstruction was completed, to grant a general amnesty to all except a few who concocted the Rebellion while holding high places of trust and profit under the Federal Government. These he should never consent to restore to place and power in this land. They should never, by his consent, hold office under the Government. The Southern States must be reconstructed under the leadership of men in the South who were faithful among the faithless, loyal among the disloyal. Mr. Colfax spoke for two hours. He was in favor of impeachment, and he was quite positive that the ides of November would see the President arraigned before the Senate of the United States, charged with not faithfully executing the laws of the United States, and usurping power in issuing his last proclamation of amnesty.

Impartial Suffrage in Kansas.

There is a vigorous agitation in Kansas at this moment for the extension of the right of suffrage, irrespective of race, color, or sex. Several of the prominent men in the State, including most of the members of Congress, not only favor the measure, but are lending their influence and voices to its support. Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony of this city, and the Rev. Olympia Brown, and the Hutchinson Singers from Massachusetts are among the forces now acting directly for it, holding conventions and giving lectures in every part of the State. A crowded convention was held last week in Lawrence, at which Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton gave addresses that all the papers comment on for ability in the very highest terms. The Lawrence *Journal* says of the evening session:—

"The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by the moral, intelligent *elite* of the city, of both sexes. Mrs. Stanton's address was a most powerful argument in favor of Equal Rights, limited by no race or sex. As a specimen of classic eloquence, fine oratory, and elegant diction, we have no hesitation in saying that it was the finest speech ever delivered in this city by man or woman. In saying this, we are aware that Mr. Seward spoke here in his palmiest days, and General Lane, one of the best popular speakers that ever addressed a Western audience, was heard here frequently; and that Theodore Tilton, the brilliant editor of the *Independent*, has thrilled us with his power; and yet, not less in word-painting than in richly developed thought, Mrs. Stanton last evening surpassed them all."

The Germans in the West and the Republican Party—Letter from General Carl Schurz.

A special despatch from Madison, Wis., says that "General Carl Schurz, of St. Louis, has written a letter to Mr. Rubice, of the Madison *State Journal*, in response to an inquiry whether a recently published statement that he advised the Germans to bid farewell to the Republican party in State and local elections, while standing firm in national elections. He denies having given any such advice, and maintains that the great issue now before the country is that of reconstruction, which can only be solved successfully by the Republican party, which must be heartily sustained and kept efficient. He protests, however, against attempts to use the Republican organization to inflict on the community arbitrary legislation, encroaching on individual rights in connection with temperance and Sunday questions; but he hopes that the German Republicans, while resolutely defending the cause of individual liberty, when the issue actually comes up, will not be frightened by the cry of wolf when there is no danger, and fall into the traps set for them by the Copperheads. He warmly commends the language of the Wisconsin Republican platform, and strongly urges the Germans of Wisconsin heartily to support it, and the candidates nominated thereon.

Equal Suffrage in National Elections.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Sept. 19.

One of the first acts of Congress this fall should be to adopt and send to the State Legislatures an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal suffrage in all national elections, Presidential and Congressional. This will meet with little objection, because it will leave the States the control of the suffrage in local elections, while at the same time the practical effect will be to make equal suffrage the universal rule, for the States will not keep up two systems for any length of time. This amendment will give us a clean and strong issue for the Presidential election, and will harmonize and consolidate the Republican party. In every view it is exactly the right measure for the emergency—for present use and future permanent security.

The Accident to Edwin Booth.

Telegraphic messages and newspaper paragraphs have made known the fact that a serious accident lately happened to Mr. Edwin Booth, in Baltimore. The particulars in reference to this matter are these. On Thursday evening of last week, the 12th instant, the tragic drama of *The Apostate* was acted at the Holliday Street Theatre, Mr. Booth personating "Pescara." Towards the close of the play, as most theatregoers will remember, "Hemaya" rushes upon "Pescara," armed with a dagger, and despatches him—to the great relief of everybody. On this occasion the representative of "Hemaya," being over-zealous and very awkward, inflicted two severe cuts on Mr. Booth's right hand. The wounds were serious and painful; nevertheless, Mr. Booth played the next night as "Benedick," wearing his arm in a sling. On the night following (Saturday) he again played, assuming the arduous and exciting character of "Richard III," and fighting the final combat with his left hand. His great exertions, however, so irritated and inflamed his wound that his physician wisely insisted that he should stop playing to take immediate rest. Under these circumstances, and after making every possible effort to do justice both to manager and public, Mr. Booth's engagement at the Holiday Street Theatre was brought to a close. He had been announced to play "Hamlet" on Monday last, and every seat in the house had been taken. It is probable that Mr. Booth's engagement will be resumed at an early day. Meanwhile he remains quiet, and, we are very glad to state, is recovering from his hurts. No possible blame can attach to the tragedian for the abrupt termination of his Baltimore engagement.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Important Council with the Indian Chiefs—The Withdrawal of the Troops and the Abandonment of the Pacific Railroad Demanded.

NORTH PLATTE, Nebraska, via Omaha, Sept. 19.—The Commission held a council with Spotted Tail, Turkey Leg, and other chiefs to-day. The Indian ultimatum is the withdrawal of the troops from the Powder river country and the abandonment of the Smoky Hill Pacific Railroad. They also demand guns, ammunition, and presents. The Commission will reply to-morrow. War seems inevitable now.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Reception of the General at Columbus, Ohio—He Declines to Make a Speech—Levee at the State House.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 19.—General Sheridan arrived here from Cincinnati on the train at 11 o'clock this morning, *en route* to New York and Washington. He was received at the depot by a committee of reception, headed by General D. W. H. Day, of this city. An open chariot was in waiting, and a brass band in a wagon preceded him in procession to the Neil House, where a large concourse of citizens awaited him. He was welcomed at the hotel by a salute of thirteen guns. Loud calls for the General brought him to the window of the parlor. Sheridan bowed to the crowd and said:—

Gentlemen—I am obliged to you for this kind reception. I cannot make a speech, but my friend, Mr. Day, can make a first rate one.

General Day then stepped forward and said:—

You are assembled to welcome one of Ohio's noblest sons, Phil. Sheridan. It may be easy to find a better talker than Sheridan, but no statement of mine is necessary to convince you that it is very hard to find a better fighter. This is an auspicious day to meet him here. Four years ago to-day the battle of Chickamauga was fought, and, though we nearly failed to beat the Rebellion there, we knew that we had another Ohio soldier there—General Rosecrans—and that Phil. Sheridan was ready to do his duty. (Cheers.) Three years ago to-day we fought the battle of Winchester, and Sheridan carried the banner of the republic aloft amid a storm of bullets. Every Ohio soldier has a right to participate in this reception. It is no political gathering. I see Democrats as well as Republicans in this crowd, to do honor to a brave Ohio soldier who has fought well in his country's cause.

Governor Cox then invited General Sheridan to visit the State House, where he held a levee for about half an hour in the rotunda. Many old soldiers took him by the hand, stating that they had followed his track in the Shenandoah Valley. Several negroes also paid their respects to him.

The General dined in the Neil House, and took his departure by the next train for New York.

The ovation was entirely spontaneous. Flags floated from all the hotels and public buildings.

The Death of Sir Frederick Bruce.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 19.

Our community was saddened this morning by the announcement that Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister from Great Britain to the United States, died at the Tremont House in this city at 2 o'clock this morning. We learn that he had for some time past complained of a difficulty about the throat, and a few days ago, while temporarily stopping at Narragansett, R. I., the disease fastened itself upon him with great intensity and violence. He left that place at noon yesterday, and reached this city at 9 o'clock last evening in an exhausted and apparently moribund condition, and as soon as he reached his hotel medical assistance was summoned, and he was attended by Drs. J. and J. H. Bigelow and Dr. Hodges. The trouble under which he was suffering had passed beyond medical control, and he sank rapidly. Senator Sumner, who has long been an intimate friend of Sir Frederick and of his family, was sent for, and he reached the hotel at 11 o'clock. From the time of the Senator's arrival until the death of Sir Frederick, which occurred at 2 o'clock, he was able to utter but a single articulate sentence, and that was in recognition of Mr. Sumner, an hour and a half after his arrival. He was able to get up, but the nature of the disease prevented him from speaking.

Senator Sumner made every possible exertion to understand the utterances of the dying man, and to get his last messages for the British Legation at Washington, and for his family, but all in vain. The voice refused to discharge its wonted office, and nothing could be gleaned of the last thoughts that crowded upon the mind. He was only able to give monosyllabic answers to questions in regard to his condition, and to utter, with a great effort, a brief greeting when he recognized Mr. Sumner. Information of his death was at once telegraphed to the British Legation at Washington, and to Secretary Seward, by Mr. Sumner, and a return telegram from Secretary Seward announces that Mr. Howard, of the British Legation, would at once leave Washington for Boston to receive the remains. They are to be embalmed at once, but the purposes in regard to the final disposition of them are not yet known.

Sir Frederick Bruce was about fifty-two years of age, though his bald head and white hair and whiskers caused him to impress a stranger as at least ten years older. He was one of the sprightliest and most lively of men, and was regarded as the most fluent and brilliant conversationist at Washington. He first came to this country in 1841, in connection with Lord Ashburton's legation, and he was at that time much admired for his personal beauty. Rufus Choate said of him that he was "the Corinthian part of the British Legation."

Rumored Death of A. T. Stewart.

Yesterday afternoon social and business circles throughout the city were shocked by the announcement that A. T. Stewart, Esq., of this city, had died in Paris. The rumor was current in Wall street, and was announced at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the authority of a cable despatch. But on inquiring at both of Mr. Stewart's establishments, it was found that nothing had been received to that effect; but, at last account by mail, Mr. Stewart was in good health, and expecting to leave for New York by to-morrow's steamer. The rumor is said to have originated in the gold-room, and from its want of confirmation by Mr. Stewart's partners there is every reason to believe that it is without foundation. The report spread very rapidly. Late in the afternoon despatches were received from all parts of the country inquiring into the truth of the report. In the upper part of the city several flags were flying at half-mast. —*N. Y. World.*

Maine—The Official Vote by Counties.

The following are the official returns from 440 cities, towns, and plantations:—

	1867.		1866.	
Counties.	Repub.	Dem.	Repub.	Dem.
Androscoggin	3424	1829	4352	1914
Aroostook	1311	790	1499	776
Cumberland	6770	5701	8402	5584
Franklin	2244	1590	2887	1380
Hancock	3643	1558	3815	1816
Kennebec	5820	3932	7090	2716
Knox	2464	2843	2723	2188
Lincoln	1683	1990	2201	1779
Oxford	3832	3032	4526	2102
Penobscot	6618	4459	8551	4193
Piscataquis	1590	1094	1812	949
Sagadahoc	1877	1181	2523	844
Somerset	5784	2963	4618	2615
Waldo	3427	3019	4069	2367
Washington	2730	2677	3494	2319
York	5992	5994	6650	5776
Total	56,406	44,702	68,022	40,316
Chamberlain's majority	11,704			27,708

There are but forty small towns and plantations to be heard from, most of them in Aroostook county. When these are in they will make Chamberlain's majority a little rising 12,000.

The Democrats have elected their Senators from KNOX. Aroostook, which was conceded to the Democrats, has gone Republican, and will elect its Senator by about 200 majority. In York county, on account of scattering votes, there is no choice of Senators, throwing the election into the Legislature, and, of course, insuring the choice of the Republican candidates. The House will be made up of about 45 Democrats and 106 Republicans. There will be many contested seats.

ANOTHER BOOK BY QUEEN VICTORIA.—Queen Victoria has nearly ready a volume of her own writing; the staple of which will be an account of several journeys made by herself and her late husband into Scotland. It is said to contain many pleasant references to her travelling companions and servants, the too famous Brown figuring among the number.

SECOND EDITION

A STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Collision on the Hudson River.

The Dean Richmond Sunk.

No Loss of Human Life.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A great steamboat accident occurred at twenty minutes to 1 o'clock this morning. The splendid steamboat Dean Richmond was on her way to this city, near Rondout, from Troy, with the Western passengers. She was run into by the steamboat Vanderbilt, bound to Troy, and cut in two The Richmond went down in fifty minutes. She was crowded with passengers, who were all in their berths. The passengers were taken on board the Vanderbilt, which was also badly leaking. The steamer Drew, coming from Albany, soon came along and brought them to this city. The Dean Richmond was one of the most magnificent steamboats on the Hudson.

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The steamboats Dean Richmond and Cornelius Vanderbilt collided last night about 1 o'clock near Rondout.

The Vanderbilt struck the Richmond on the starboard side near the forward gangway, cutting through her hull, and causing the Richmond to sink in about fifty minutes. The passengers, about 140 in number, were all saved, as were the crew of the steamer.

The Richmond had a small cargo, principally of butter and cheese, and small lots of other goods. The loss on the cargo will be small. Efforts will be at once made to raise the Richmond. The Richmond was bound down and the Vanderbilt up the river. The damage to the hull of the Richmond is not supposed to be very extensive.

SKETCH OF THE DEAN RICHMOND.

This magnificent floating palace was built by W. H. Webb in 1858, and was fitted with two powerful engines built at the Novelty Iron Works. She was 156 feet in length and about 52 feet in breadth. The Richmond was a fast and a favorite boat. Her value was about $160,000.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—Noon.—The Cotton Market opened quiet at 9¾d. for middling uplands, and 9¾d. for middling Orleans. The sales for today will be about 10,000 bales.

The Brokers' Circular gives the sales of the week at 75,000 bales, of which 16,000 bales were for export and 5000 for speculation. The stock of cotton in port is 837,000 bales, including 270,000 American.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall, has arrived, with the California mails and passengers.

Also arrived, steamer North American, from Rio Janeiro.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The steamer Ontario has arrived here from Liverpool, with 283 passengers.

Fatal Accident.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Robert A. Saunders, foreman of the Fire Engine Company No. 2, of Chelsea, was killed yesterday, while returning with his company from a firemen's muster at Lowell. He was found on the track, probably having been knocked off the train by a bridge.

General Sheridan at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 20. — General Sheridan passed through this city this morning, on his way to Baltimore, via the Northern Central Railroad.

General Griffin's Directions to General Hartsuff.

The following letter from General Griffin was written five days before he was seriously attacked by yellow fever:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 6, 1867.—Brevet Major-General George L Hartsuff, A. A. G., Headquarters Fifth Military District, Louisiana—General—I desire that you transact all business, and issue orders in the same manner that you would have done had General Sheridan remained in command, and received his anticipated leave of absence. It is uncertain when I can go to New Orleans, as I am threatened a little with yellow fever, and my physician advises me not to leave. All papers requiring my official signature please forward to these headquarters. I am, General, etc.,

CHARLES GRIFFIN, Brevet Major-General.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce. —William Klauss, an old, needy looking gentleman, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of coal valued at eighty cents, belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

THE MAGUIRES AND THEIR NEIGHBORS.

Mary Maguire was charged with assault and battery on Martha Miller. The evidence on the part of the prosecution was that Mrs. Maguire approached Mrs. Miller on her door step, and without the slightest provocation struck her in the face with her fist twice, and then broke a tremendous stick over her head.

Matilda and Philip Maguire were charged with assault and battery upon Matilda McClemon. Mrs. McClemon said that she one day asked Mr. Maguire to prevent his children from fighting hers, and he and his wife became offended and beat her.

Philip Maguire was charged with keeping a disorderly house and selling liquor on Sunday. The evidence was that on a Saturday night last month, about 12 o'clock, ten or twelve men were admitted into Maguire's tavern, and they remained there drinking, carousing, and making all sorts of noises until late on Sunday night; and that women were also there, drinking and singing. There was also evidence that the defendant sold liquor on Sunday, August 4.

Kate V. Tye was charged with assault and battery upon Bridget Maguire. Mrs. Maguire testified that Kate Tye struck her in the head with a brick without cause, and caused the blood to flow.

Matilda McClernon was charged with assault and battery upon Bridget Maguire. In this instance also Mrs. Maguire was most cruelly treated by Mrs. McClernon.

All these fighting bills were crossed, and the allegations in the support of them were flatly denied. The jury, after hearing an account of this confusion of Milesian pastimes, retired to determine what they should do for the parties, and at the close of our report had not returned.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—The certiorari list No. 1 was before the Court.

ADVANCE NOMINATION.—The Wyoming *Democrat*, published at Warsaw, New York, keeps standing at the head of its editorial column this ticket:—For President, John T. Hoffman, of New York; for Vice-President, General Lovell H. Rousseau, of of Kentucky; subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention.

—The New Siberian yield of fossil ivory is 40,000 pounds yearly.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Sept. 20, 1867.

There was little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were inactive. 1865 5-20s sold at 110½, a slight decline; and July, '65 5-20s at 107¾, no change; 99¼ was bid for 10-40s; and 111 for 6s of 1881. City Loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 101 and old do. at 98¼, no change.

Railroad shares were dull. Camden and Amboy sold at 126½, no change; and Reading at 50¼, no change; 53¼ was bid for Pennsylvania; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 57¼ for Lehigh Valley; 41 for Elmira preferred; 27¾ for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 46½, no change; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19½, no change; 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 66½ for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices. 242 was bid for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 81¼ for Mechanics'; 60 for Girard; 95 for Western; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 26½ for preferred do.; 46¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 40 for Morris Canal; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143½; 11 A. M., 143¾; 12 M., 143¾; 1 P. M., 143, a decline of 1¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

10 sh Ches & Wal..... 46½ | 98 sh Leh V R sc..2d.. 31¾

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	City 6s, New..... 101	$3000	5-20s '65, cp..... 110½
$2000	do. New..... 101	$1850	Pa 6s, 3 series....c. 105¾
$500	do. New..... 101	$3000	do. 2 series... 105¾
$1000	do. New....c. 101	$8000	Pa 5s, '68..... b5. 99¾
$800	do. New...is. 100¾	10	sh Ches & Wal..... 46¾
$1500	do. Gas KSO 98¾	100	sh Ocean Oil..... 4

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111; old 5-20s, 111¼@111¾; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., July, 107¾@108; do., 1867, 107¾@108; 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; 7·30s, Aug., par; do., June, 106¾@107; do., July, 106¾@107. Gold, 143½@144.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111@111¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 110¾@110¾; do. new, 107¼@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106¾@107¼; 3d series, 106¾@107¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118½; May, 1865, 117@117½; August, 1865, 116@116½; September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; October, 1865, 115@115½. Gold, 143¾@143¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110½; do. 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, new, 107¾@108; do., 1867, new, 107¾@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; do. 7·30s, June, 106¾@107; do., July, 106¾@107; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119¼; do., December, 1864, 118@118¼; do., May, 1865, 117@117½; do., August, 1865, 116@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; do. October, 1865, 115@115½; Gold, 143@143¾. Silver, 136@138.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20.—The Flour market is emphatically dull, but prices are unchanged. The demand is almost entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; 8@9·50 for old stock and new Wheat extra; $10@11·75 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $13@14 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25@8·75. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $6·50@6·75.

There is a fair demand for prime lots of Wheat at full prices, but common grades are dull; sales of 4000 bushels red at $2·25 2·40; 900 bushels inferior do. at $1·50; 1000 bushels amber at $2·45@2·50; and 2500 bushels California at $2·70@2·75. Rye commands $1·50 ₱ bushel. Corn —The market is less active, but prices are well maintained; sales of yellow at $1·40@1·42, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1·35. Oats are quiet, with sales of 4000 bushels at 69 72c. for good and prime.

The last sale of Barley Malt was at $1·65.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is scarce, and held firmly at $53 ₱ ton.

Whisky—No improvement to notice.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....77 | 2 P. M.....79

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr T. Dean, Phillips, Dighton, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Boston, DOUGE, Bulkley & Co.

Schr H. L. Slaight, Willetts, Dorchester, do.

Schr C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, Sawyer & Co.

Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, Boston, do.

Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, do.

Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nusting.

Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Georgetown, do.

Schr Jos. Porter, Burroughs, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Jos. Waples, Robinson, Lynn, do.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Fall River, Rommel & Hunter.

Schr Neptune, Blizzard, Bridgeport, W. H. Johns & Bro.

Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, Tompkins' Cove, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.

Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr F. R. Baird, Bernard, Portsmouth, Tyler & Co.

Schr Decora, Carll, Bridgeton, Wannemacher & Co.

Schr Jacob Kienzle, Lake, Boston, Preston Coal Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 4 days from Boston, with mdse, to Kershon & Cloud.

Schr T. Dean, Phillips, from Dighton.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, from Boston.

Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, from Boston.

Schr Decora, Carll, from Bridgeton.

Schr J. Porter, Burroughs, from Roxbury.

Schr Neptune, Blizzard, from Derby.

Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, from Lebanon.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Joseph Fish, Stackpole, for Philadelphia 15th, at Liverpool 7th inst.

Brig E. A. Barnard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 17th inst.

Brig C. B. Allen, Dill, hence for Boston, with coal, ran ashore on Cape Poge

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Grimes on Protection.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Hon. James W. Grimes, United States Senator from Iowa, has written a letter touching the tariff question, which we published a few days since.

He says truly that "the Republican party has never taken any position on the subject of a tariff." That is not quite correct, as he will see by consulting the Chicago Platform of 1860. But we quite agree with him on the main point, that the Republican party was founded on other issues and contemplates other ends than those of protection or free trade. And we will unite with him in maintaining the right of every Republican to be a protectionist or free trader, as he shall see fit. No man is the less a Republican for any opinion he may cherish on questions of political economy.

But Mr. Grimes seems to us uncandid in his treatment of the Tariff question. He may or may not be right in his assertion that four-fifths of the Republicans of Iowa think as he does on this question; if he *is* right, he has the less excuse for treating the matter unfairly. And when he asserts that the end "avowedly sought by the advocates of the tariff bill of last winter" was "to destroy the revenue from imports," he says what is not true. We regret the necessity of saying this; but justice must take precedence of courtesy. We do not doubt that the Senator can cite some isolated expression that seems to countenance his assertion; but we appeal to the general tenor of the tariff speeches in Congress, as officially reported in the *Globe*, as demonstrating the inaccuracy of the Senator's assertion.

More than forty years ago, when a boy in Vermont, we heard the chief land-owner of our section declare that, if the protective policy were adopted, it would destroy the revenue from imports and compel the imposition of a Federal land-tax: then, he said, he should sell out his real estate and return to Boston to spend the remainder of his days. He read the Boston papers—then all for free trade—and he really believed that a protective tariff would have the effect he asserted. The *Evening Post* reiterated the like wild assertions in 1828, and again in 1842, as we have repeatedly quoted. Then "the Black tariff" was to destroy our foreign commerce and dry up our revenue from imports. Experience proved these doleful prophecies utterly mistaken. Our revenue from imports was increased by protection, just as it has been large beyond precedent for the last three years, under a tariff which Mr. Grimes pronounces "the highest ever known in a civilized country."

That the present tariff is high on many articles is true; but Mr. Grimes keeps out of sight the facts that we have an excise on raw cotton, and another on every description of home-made textile fabrics; and thus tax upon tax is piled upon our home manufactures, while our inflated circulating medium increases the cost of home production in every particular, and taxes on property, production, and income hunt the American producer through every stage of his effort. Governor Grimes, we submit, deals unfairly with the matter in suppressing these vital facts.

We quite agree with the Senator that the business first in order and in importance is Reconstruction. We trust that is to be taken in hand with firm resolve to complete it this winter, if Johnson and his backers do not prevent. But it is not possible to repress either discussion or action on the tariff question; and Governor Grimes, seeing that he differs with the great majority of Republicans in Congress and out of it, ought to treat that majority and their views with fairness, if not with respect. He has changed, they have not, since the good old days when we stood together for Harry Clay and protection to home industry; and a decent regard for the principles which he maintained through the better part of his life should have prevented his writing his late letter.

Pennsylvania.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is no great excitement in Pennsylvania in political matters, and the canvass proceeds in a very quiet way. There being neither President, Governor, nor Congressman to vote for, we cannot expect a very full poll. The highest officer to be chosen is a Judge of the Supreme Court, for which place the Republicans name Judge Henry W. Williams of Pittsburg, and the Democrats put forth Judge George Sharswood of Philadelphia. The whole vote of the State last year, when Governor Geary was elected, was 597,370; but the year before, on Auditor-General, it was only 454,263—a difference of 143,107. The coming vote will probably reach considerably over 500,000, though it will doubtless fall far short of that in 1866. There is a Congressman to elect in the Twelfth District, in place of the Hon. Charles Denison (Dem.), deceased, who served in the last two Congresses, and was again chosen by a small majority. For this vacancy the Democrats have nominated ex-Chief Justice Woodward, who held the draft to be unconstitutional, and wished that the line between the Northern and Southern States could be drawn along the Delaware river, so that he might become a citizen of the Confederacy. At the last election the Democratic majority in this District (Luzurne and Susquehanna counties) was but 515, and Mr. Ketchum, the Union candidate, gave notice that he should contest the seat. With Mr. Woodward in the field, the Republicans ought to carry the District by a handsome majority.

Ordinarily, it would be a matter of small consequence whether a Republican or a Democrat should be chosen to the bench of the Supreme Court, but in the present instance the case is vitally important. Judge Sharswood is the standard-bearer of a principle, and that principle inspires the foes of speedy and just reconstruction. His triumph would be that of the party which opposed the war, and has since labored to pervert its natural results. His election would be a Copperhead victory.

Judge Williams, the Republican candidate, is an able, upright, loyal man, descended from a Connecticut family, educated at Amherst College, and eminent at the bar for extensive legal acquirements and natural ability. The only charge thus far brought against him by the opposition is that he is a Connecticut Yankee; but that absurdity lost its point when the Nutmeg State elected English for Governor—it is Democratic territory now, and an excellent State to migrate from.

Until their unexpected success in California, the Democrats had no hope of carrying Pennsylvania; but since that event they have mustered courage and are growing quite confident. It is certain that they will poll a heavy vote, and we warn our friends to prepare for a hard fight. They can win by twenty thousand majority if they do their duty; but to do this—in fact, to win at all—the vote must be got out. So far the canvass has been tame. Let our friends take pattern by Ohio, and wake up the sluggards. The gain of Pennsylvania would give the Democracy substantial cause for hope in the next Presidential contest; and should it be carried with a half-disguised repudiator at the head of the successful ticket, the damage to the public credit would be deplorable. There are not quite three weeks of working time left, but a great deal may be done in that period. While we have no fears of the result, we repeat the suggestion that it will require hard work and constant vigilance to secure the victory which is clearly our due.

The President and Congress Disgracing the Country—Necessity for a New Constitutional Party.

From the N. Y. Herald.

He who is always under the influence of unreasonable prejudices and bad temper, who suffers his conduct to be guided by whimsical likes and dislikes, rather than by his judgment, and who at all times is ready to engage in the undignified strife of epithets, to contend in vile phrases and exhaust the vocabulary of personal abuse—such a man will scarcely retain the respect of his associates in any grade of life, and will be peculiarly fortunate if he is not sooner or later ruled out of all company that has any lingering sense of what is decent. As it is with individuals and in ordinary social intercourse, so it is with men and bodies of men in higher relations. Between the President on one hand and Congress on the other there has raged too long already an unseemly, undignified, altogether disgraceful contention, that is only different from the ill-natured quarrels of common life in being worse, since in the one case the parties to a vile dispute could only degrade themselves, while here the country also must take a portion of the opprobrium—the very national name must be dragged in the mire. At least, unless the people of the country shall show that they are outraged by the spectacle, shall protest against the disgraceful conduct of President and Congress together as manifested in this pitiful quarrel, and shall indicate unmistakably the disposition to rule such parties out of the nation's councils, this war of President and party must stand as the characteristic conduct of our higher political life and as the nation's disgrace.

An undue license of speech was indulged on the floor of Congress in referring to Mr. Johnson's course in the attempted reconstruction of the Southern States; and the peculiarly violent and virulent radical leaders assailed not only the acts, but the motives of the President, in terms more fitting a bar-room brawl than a Congressional discussion. This was an unworthy departure from the dignity of parliamentary usage. Words thus spoken annoyed and irritated the President, and he so far forgot the decorum of his high position as to exhibit himself to the country writhing under the smart of that irritation. His vindictive speech in reply will be memorable in our history as the first speech by which a President of the United States ever deliberately showed that he had no conception of the proprieties of his office. Congressmen in both houses showed but too great readiness to descend with the President to the lowest level disputation can take, as if moved by the instinct that teaches the cur to heal his wounds with his tongue. So from one point af degradation to another the miserable quarrel went, and all the factions developed their games from one side to the other of this difference. The impudence and the atrocious principles of the radicals, who concealed their minority in Congress under the noise of this dispute, had full scope. By this dispute the Republican majority, that was conservative and inclined to mild measures, was driven to accept the measures of the radicals for fear of seeming to side with the President in what was made to appear his quarrel with the whole party. Even the next to idiotic Copperheads, who thought, with a Machiavellian fancy, that by voting with the radicals, and helping to carry their extreme measures, they might frighten the country, even they fell in to be the mere tools of those who started the fight, and the political sentiment and tone of that quarrel affects the way in which politics are discussed ever since. The latest speech of the Vice-President of the United States outdoes the most violent of the President's own diatribes; and not long since the same distinguished politician deliberately proposed the overturning of the old established order of society.

Must we go on thus from bad to worse, and follow to its last result the direction given to political events by the disgraceful quarrel of the President and the factions? Is there no stopping place short of absolute national degradation? There is but one way to effect a change. The moderate and sensible people, the respectable masses of the Republican party—that vast indefinite body of thinking men that form the nation and cannot become the tools of the factions—these must come out, boldly, openly, and distinctly, and declare against the radical faction, the so-called conservative faction, the Copperhead faction, and the President with the rest. They must throw over all the parties to this quarrel that have disgraced the nation and turned public attention aside from the great important issues of the hour. They must form a new party around new men, or around men not committed to the perpetuation of disgraceful strife. They must take up the men of the war, the men whom the factions in this quarrel have driven to the four winds. Let the people now vote in the coming elections against the radical tickets everywhere, and pile up in Pennsylvania and New York a great majority that shall tell in no equivocal way that they have opened their eyes to the nation's danger. And upon the strength of such majorities, upon the confidence they will give to the people in their own power, the masses may rally round some one of the country's great leaders—around Grant, Sheridan, Sickles, or McClellan—and form a party that will demolish all radical or other opposition to the people's will.

The Crops and the Business Prospects.

From the N. Y. Times.

During the past fortnight we have received a larger number than usual of unfavorable reports regarding the crops, especially from the West and South. There has been a drouth in Kentucky and Ohio which is said to have injured the corn and delayed the preparation of the ground for next year's planting. But the reports on this subject were probably exaggerated with the design of causing a rise in the price of pork, and of inducing shipments of cattle to the East. From Illinois we have recent rumors regarding a short corn crop. One estimate makes it little, if any, over one-third of the average. Another says that the average yield of wheat in the older settled portions of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois will not be over twelve bushels an acre. In connection with these discouraging reports, a statement has been published showing a falling off in receipts of flour, wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye at five of the chief shipping ports on the lakes. This decrease from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, as compared with the same time in 1866, amounted to about twelve millions of bushels. But the total receipts were only a trifle less than in 1865.

Turning to the South, we find a larger number of complaints. The recent rains along the Atlantic seaboard have caused much grumbling. It is said that the rains for weeks past in the lower portions of South Carolina have been almost unprecedented for volume of water and destructive capacity. During the second week in September large quantities of rain fell along the whole coast from North Carolina to Florida, and west to Augusta. At Charleston it was estimated that the cotton crop would be reduced one-third, and that the rice crop would be almost ruined in some sections by freshets. Later reports partially confirm these gloomy anticipations. The receipts of cotton at the Atlantic ports show a falling off, and the stock on hand at shipping places is lower than at the same time last year.

The reports from the Mississippi Valley have recently been of the same unfavorable character. The cotton crop in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee is said to have suffered from the worm. Then the yellow fever along the Lower Mississippi and on the Gulf had retarded the movement of the crop to market. Then it was reported that equinoctial weather had appeared unusually early in Louisiana, and it was feared that between the worm and the coming frost there would be a considerable loss of cotton. From Texas the latest despatches say that the corn crop will be large, and in some sections enormous. But the cotton crop of the State is expected not to realize over one-third, and it is thought that there will not be over fifty or sixty thousand bales for shipment from the Gulf.

The tone of most of these despatches might lead the public to suspect that they were set afloat by the stockjobbers and speculators. Accepting a portion of them from the South and West as correct, it should not be forgotten that the breadth of land planted this year is much larger than last, and that over the greater portion of the country the weather has been favorable for the farmers. The cotton crop, however much injured it may have been in some localities, now promises to be very nearly as large as last year, though, perhaps, we may not have so much for export. The decrease this year, estimated variously at from 180,000 to 500,000 bales, is not likely to affect very seriously the markets of the world. To make up for this deficiency our cereal crops are, in the aggregate, much larger than usual, and they will probably more than cover our anticipated losses on cotton, sugar, tobacco, and rice. In the South the wheat and corn crops are much more abundant than ever before. The total value of all the Southern products this year is estimated at $400,000,000, of which the negroes will receive about one-fourth.

The remainder will help to restore the white people of that section to something like their former comfort. Capital is becoming more abundant there. Cities like Atlanta are being rapidly rebuilt. Factories and railroads are sharing in the returning prosperity, and it is believed even by those who oppose reconstruction on the present plan, that within a few years the crops of the South will be worth $1,000,000,000.

In regard to the country generally, it may be said that we are not running in debt so fast this year as last. Our imports are less, though the large amounts withdrawn from bonded warehouses show that our trade is relatively better than last year. Between the 1st of January and the 1st instant, our exports have been about twenty-five millions of dollars less in value than during the same time in 1866, and our imports have been, during the same period, about thirty millions in gold less. But while the whole volume of our foreign trade has decreased since January last, as compared with 1866, about forty-three millions, there has been an increase of about seven millions in the value of foreign goods thrown upon our markets. Hence there is no good reason for any complaint about trade generally being dull. It is, on the whole, much better than at this time last year; and the certain prospect of more than our usual supply of breadstuffs and raw products raised by our own industry, gives good reason to hope for brisker trade and better times.

Russia and Turkey.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The important cable despatch to the *Tribune* of September 9, announcing that the Russian Government had requested of Turkey the immediate cession of Crete to Greece, and that Christians should be put upon terms of absolute equality with Mussulmen, is confirmed by the letter we printed recently from our correspondent in Constantinople. The Russian Ambassador, General Ignatief, presented to the Sultan a plan of reform based upon these measures, which proposes a complete revolution of the Turkish Government. General Ignatief requested that an answer should be given within ten days, and stated that if Turkey refused to comply with the terms, the Czar would not be responsible for the consequences. Our correspondent probably does not exaggerate when he says that nothing as important has happened since the Crimean war, and that it is evidently a preparation for a new struggle. For even if no formal demand has been made by Russia, her purpose is clear. It is interference and aggression.

Russia has long been the natural enemy of Turkey. For more than a century she has persistently sought to extend her territory on the Mediterranean, and reasons more profound than those of ambition have made it impossible for the other powers to establish permanent peace between the two countries. The population of Turkey is an aggregation of races. Of her 28,000,000 less than one-half are the Osmanlis—the real Turks—the rest are Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Arabs, etc. The religion of Mohammed virtually controls millions who do not believe in it, and an Asiatic rule is imposed upon whole provinces and peoples who essentially belong to Europe. Russia has found in this unnatural system of government—directly opposed to the progressive idea that nationalities should be based upon unity of race—cause as well as pretext for interference. The Christian races of European Turkey have in this century insisted upon independence. Greece achieved it, and in 1866 Roumania, with nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants, successfully rebelled, while Crete is still fighting. These dissatisfied races have always looked to Russia as their ally, and Russia has rarely failed to respond to their appeal, always with protest, often with war. The Crimean war began when the Czar Nicholas declared his right to protect the Christians in Turkey, and that right has never been yielded by Russia, and is again asserted. It is clear that the opposition of the two nations is the inevitable result of the necessity of Russia to acquire Mediterranean territory, and of the radical disorganization of European Turkey. In the long struggle which may be said to have begun when Potemkin won the Crimea, Turkey has not been the real foe of Russia. The ambition of the Czars was baffled by England and France; Western Europe perpetuated the servitude of the Christian races to the Turk. In 1841 the great powers guaranteed the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and the ruins of Sebastopol are monuments of the stubbornness with which they have met the onward march of Russia.

In this new menace Russia has wisely chosen her time. The range of the needle-gun is further than the hills of Sadowa, and its havoc was not confined to the Austrian ranks. Prussia is revolutionizing European boundaries; the old balance of power is gone. Another Turkish war now chiefly depends upon the relations of France and Prussia. War in Western Europe means war in Eastern Europe. Peace in France—a permanent peace, not the present truce, which a few months may end—is security for Turkey. Far more than any mind can even dimly foresee depends upon the attitude Prussia chooses to assume, and the future of Turkey is probably first among the great questions her action will decide.

The Constitution of the United States.

From the N. Y. Evening Express.

This instrument was done in convention, and signed by George Washington, President of that body, on the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1787. Tuesday was the 80th anniversary of that great transaction. That Constitution constituted not a confederation of several States, not a league between States, but a government for the whole people of the United States, made by the people. It reads, "We the people do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." It ordained a government of limited powers; the exercise of the powers granted through a period of eighty years has made us what we are—a nation second to no other in the world in power, enterprise, and intelligence. Are not the people of the United States bound by every consideration of duty and patriotism, to cherish this Constitution, and defend it against all violations? Has it been violated? There can be no more dangerous violations of the Constitution, than when the agents of the people in any department of the Government exercise powers not granted to them—this constitutes usurpation. We endeavored to show on Thursday last that the Congress of the United States—the legislative department—had been guilty of usurpation. The argument to prove this averment is very brief; it has not been answered, and it shall be kept before the public until it receives an answer. Congress has no powers except those granted in the Constitution—the powers vested in that body, says the Constitution, are those herein granted. It follows, therefore, that the exercise by that body of powers not granted, is usurpation. What is the admitted state of facts? The leading member of the House of Representatives says:—"Some of the members of the Senate seemed to doubt their powers under the Constitution, which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed that we were acting, else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation." The editor of the New York *Times*, in that paper of Tuesday, says:—"So much of the strong effort of the last six years—military and civil—has been done outside of the letter of the Constitution, that it is vain labor to appeal to any absolute constitutional guide, however earnestly moderate and conservative men may desire to make such an appeal."

We are here plainly told that it is in vain to appeal to any constitutional guide. Indeed! has it come to this? Have we no Government with defined powers? May Congress do what it pleases without any reference to the fundamental law? Can this be so? We do not believe it, and we shall appeal to a constitutional guide over and over again, until we are heard, and the public come to the rescue of their own Constitution. Let us see how this doctrine of a repudiated Constitution will work—what will be its practical operation upon the business of the country. If the Constitution can be repudiated by imposing military governments upon the people of the States lately in rebellion, its charm will be dispelled—the reverence of the people for this fundamental law will be lost, and it will be less difficult to violate it in other requirements. For instance, the Constitution strongly maintains the sacredness of contracts. Now it is well known, and comes to be sorely felt, that the Government has incurred an enormous public debt. Good faith, national honor, require that this debt should be paid. The morality which pervades every line of the Constitution requires the same thing. All can see that the time is not far distant when the payment of this debt will become very inconvenient for the people. Can anybody doubt that a repudiating party will arise, when just such demagogues as now rule in Congress will seek to sweep away all the obligations of justice and honor, now embalmed in the Constitution? If it is in vain now that moderate and considerate men appeal to the Constitution, what will it be then, after the people have been taught not only to repudiate, but to despise this instrument?

Let us, fellow-citizens, cling to the Constitution—the people have been taught through a long series of years to love and venerate it. Nothing can be more dangerous than to impair this popular respect and veneration.

THE PUBLIC SITUATION.

From the N. Y. Independent.

A thoughtful friend of ours, whose present stand-point for observing public affairs is the green slope and tranquil air of a country hillside, writes to us:—"I beg of you, my dear sir, to use your pen briskly at the present critical juncture, for the purpose of making the nation ready for an inevitable coming event—and that is, the impeachment of the President."

We beg to inform our friend that the nation was long ago, and is now, abundantly ready for the impeachment of the President. The people are waiting for it anxiously—nay, with an almost impatient anxiety. In the Republican party, not only the radical wing, but a large part of the conservative, are at last united in demanding the removal of the only remaining hindrance to reconstruction; and that is, the President. A few far-sighted public men, such, for instance, as Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, and General Butler, have been, for many months past, urging impeachment. Such men are the coulter of the plough; they break ground just a little ahead of the general furrow. Find where these men stand to-day, and you have found where the rest of the party will stand to-morrow. And, as these men long ago demanded impeachment, shrewd observers might have then predicted that, about the present time, the rest of the party would, with general voice, be ready to re-echo the demand. Accordingly, even the best of less prophetic statesmen are now reading the signs of the times. The Springfield *Republican*—a journal which speaks as accurately as any other the conservative, as distinguished from the radical, purpose of the Republican party—says:—"If Congress were now in session, there can be little doubt that the House would send articles of impeachment against the President." Senator Wilson—who is always as well acquainted with fresh political facts as any other Republican politician—has just publicly said:—"The great mass of the Republican party believe that the President will be impeached, and that he deserves impeachment." The New York *Tribune*, which, until lately, lent its powerful influence decidedly against impeachment, is now among its strongest advocates.

Stern duties are the tests of heroic men. One of the sternest duties ever laid upon American statesmen has been, and still is, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. But, notwithstanding the patent fact that the public welfare has imperatively demanded this measure, many eminent Republicans have hitherto opposed and defeated it because they have seen in it some risk to the fortunes of some favorite Presidential candidate. But in all such paltry reasons against impeachment we can see, not a pardonable expediency, but an unpardonable cowardice. If Mr. Johnson deserves impeachment, he deserves it irrespective of the question as to which of a dozen or twenty candidates is to be the fortunate winner of the next Presidency. If any political event in the future may be regarded as sure, it is that the Republican party is to carry the next Presidential election. The impeachment or non-impeachment of Mr. Johnson will not alter this inevitable fact. If it not, therefore, a mockery of statesmanship to allow so grave a question as the impeachment of the President to turn on the minor and almost private question of the political promotion of some one member of the Republican party over another of equal fitness and opportunities?

If it could be now thoroughly understood (as it ought to be) that the Republican party means to omit from the list of Presidential candidates next summer all its senators, governors, and generals who are now opposing the impeachment of the President, all such opposition would instantly cease, and the President would be speedily put out of the way.

Meanwhile, we have heard a suggestion made that the radical Governors should assemble (as once during the war) for a consultation on public affairs, with a view to arrest the course of Mr. Johnson on his road to ruin. An able correspondent, well versed in public matters, has written us an energetic note, giving the reasons for such a convention. As he speaks the voice of many advisers, we ask our readers to look at his appeal.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 12.—To the Editor of the *Independent*.—War is imminent. You know it. All intelligent men know it. Capitalists realize it. Gold feels it, and jumps to 145¾ in your city. The press has sounded the alarm. Everybody is anxious, save Copperheads and Rebels, who have their "calling and election sure" in Andrew Johnson. The Rebels understand that war is coming, and that the President is "their man" to facilitate its rapid consummation.

But how can the President be checked? How can the loyal masses confront him? How can the people say to Andrew Johnson, Thus far shalt thou go, but no further? How can they demonstrate to him that the people rule?

The people have a representative body in the Government—Congress. But Congress is dispersed. It cannot assemble until November 21st, unless called by the President. It cannot meet earlier, for the success of Mr. Johnson's plans depends upon the continued absence from Washington of the people's representatives. But have the people no other servants? Yes. They have State legislatures. Through them they can speak, and more—act. Hence I urge upon you, as a controlling power over public sentiment, to think of the proposition that has been made in the West calling for a convention of the loyal Governors.

I heartily sympathize with the call. The Governors can summon their Legislatures together in extraordinary session. These state legislators will be fresh from the people. They will be the true pieces of the people, and as such can instruct the Governors to call a convention. The Governors then, backed by their Legislatures, representing the loyal masses, can with power and right declare to the President that they will prevent him by force, if necessary, from bringing on a war.

General Grant, although I regard him as only a mere "protest," is in a position to help save the country. If he finds that the people are thoroughly organized, though their State Governors, who can command a million bayonets, he will be more inclined to disobey the President's military orders than if those bayonets lay in state arsenals unrepresented.

Something must be done at once. Johnson means revolution. Revolution can be met only by another. Is the assumption of supreme control of national affairs by the Government revolution? If it is, it is the least objectionable of any scheme, as I see it, that can be devised. It may yet be necessary, before November, to imprison Mr. Andrew Johnson, to save us from war, or prevent the surrender of Washington to the Maryland Rebels. Who can do it? General Grant. By whose orders? The people's, transmitted through their State Governors.

This striking letter is not from the pen of an alarmist, but from a philosophic observer of public events. We do not share the apprehensions of our esteemed correspondent that "war is imminent;" neither do we believe that Andrew Johnson is Oliver Cromwell. We simply believe that Mr. Johnson will act as wickedly as his evil heart and his large opportunities will permit. That he is inherently the worst public man known to American history is our solemn conviction. That he would destroy the liberty of his country, if he could successfully accomplish such a crime, is evident to all the world. But he cannot ruin, he can simply disgrace, the republic. And yet, in saying this, let us not, in any degree, underestimate the public peril. Better prepare for the worst possible contingency. Certainly we heartily sympathize with the idea of a convention of loyal Governors. Such a convention, if full of pluck, might render the country an illustrious service. We have only one apprehension in view of its assembling; and that is this—the so-called radical Governors who met at the Southern Loyalists' Convention, in Philadelphia, exhibited a degree of cowardice which if it were to be re-exhibited now, would only encourage and not intimidate the renegade of the White House. If our Governors did not all expect to be Senators, and if at least half a dozen of them did not confidently hope to be on the ticket for the next Vice-Presidency, we should be reasonably sure that their meeting would be a public benefit. But if, on their gathering together, they shall find themselves afraid to demand the impeachment of the President, and shall be simply inclined to follow the half-way policy of General Grant, they might as well save their travelling expenses, and stay at home.

Meanwhile, if Andrew Johnson makes an attempt at war against the republic, let him be tried by a court-martial, and shot by twelve soldiers, in a hollow square.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

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WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot; Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

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PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
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PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EXCURSIONS.

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

LOOKING-GLASSES

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BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Stlye of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

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HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doyliés, Towels and Towelling.
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Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

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In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

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SHOPS: NO. 913 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1723 CHESNUT STREET,

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GARDNER & FLEMING,

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NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 9 6

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 5 13 2w mwfsn

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon. The business was this:—

Select Branch.—President Spering, the President, was in the chair.

A variety of petitions were presented and referred, mainly private ones.

An ordinance to increase the supply of water in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Wards passed finally.

A report was received from the Committee on Schools, with an ordinance appropriating $150 for an outbuilding to the school at Twenty-fifth and Thompson streets.

An ordinance to change the place of voting in the Eleventh Precinct, Twenty-fourth Ward, passed.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution, with a preamble. The latter covered the resolutions passed by the Directors of the Girard College, in the removal of Major Smith. The resolution of Mr. Smith called for the appointment of a committee of five members from each Chamber to investigate the causes for the dismissal of Major Smith, President of the College.

It was suggested that Common Council had the same matter before them, and that this body could concur in the resolutions they adopted.

Mr. Smith showed this to be a mistake, and the preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Smith made a statement that the Survey Committee recommended the changing of the name of a portion of Armat street, Twenty-second Ward, to Locust street, and Wilson street to Magnolia avenue, the property owners to pay the expense. He introduced a resolution to this effect, which was referred.

Mr. King offered an ordinance, with a voluminous preamble, relative to Girard College, declaring that it is the duty of the city to see that the will of Stephen Girard is faithfully carried out, and providing for certain radical changes in the Board of Directors.

Mr. Stokley made an elaborate speech, contending that Mr. King, in offering such a resolution, was promoting the very object of which his preamble expressed reprobation. He was putting out of service a Board of gentlemen without giving them an opportunity to show why they dispensed with the services of Mr. Smith. Mr. King took for granted that, because some of the newspapers had condemned the course of the Directors of the College, the entire public did so. This was not the case by any means. In this very instance the editor of a daily paper of this city called upon a member of the Board at his house, and asked him to make a statement concerning the action of the Board. The member, after some hesitation, furnished the reporter with the facts; and, despite the solemn assurance of the editor that the article should appear in his paper the next day, he never printed it.

Mr. Stokley asked leave to present a statement—for which he held himself responsible—setting forth that for a long time past the College has been grossly mismanaged; that widows bitterly complained to the Directors of harsh discipline, cruelty and excessive punishment inflicted upon orphans; that there has been no harmony among the officers nor any sufficient safeguards in the distribution of the supplies for the institution; and that Major Smith has brought about an entire loss of cordiality between the legislative and executive departments.

A motion to lay Mr. King's resolution on the table was lost by a vote of 16 to 5.

Colonel Page favored the resolutions, and gave his opinion that as a Board the present one was far inferior to most of its predecessors. There was at least one man in it who was unfit to be there. In their course towards Major Smith their conduct had been brutal, even beastly. No man here would so treat even a domestic servant.

Mr. Stokley warmly denied this statement. He believed the present Board to be superior to most of its predecessors, and declared that in the Board to which Colonel Page referred as so superior to this one, there were two or three men who could neither read nor write.

The whole matter was finally referred to a special committee.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution appointing a committee of three to fix a time and regulate the trial of William J. Oveus. He did not want to be chairman of the committee, but action in the matter is imperative.

It passed, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Wagner, Pollock, and Page.

A resolution to receive General Philip H. Sheridan was concurred in unanimously, and a committee appointed.

A batch of minor bills from Common Council were concurred in.

Common Council refused to concur in the bill making an appropriation for the altering of more of the Girard row dwellings into stores. The bill therefore fell.

The bill authorizing the laying of certain concrete pavements passed.

An ordinance changing a precinct house in the Fourteenth Ward was concurred in.

The resolution relative to the impassable condition of High street, Germantown, was concurred in; also the ordinance making transfers in the appropriation to City Ice Boat. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—A communication was received complaining of the impassable, and even dangerous condition of High street, Germantown, as to its sidewalks.

One from Chief Engineer Lyle, announcing the suspension of the Globe Engine Company and Independence Hose for fighting, on the 3d and 13th of August.

From the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, asking for the transfer of certain items.

One inviting Councils to witness the exercises of the Teachers' Institute.

From the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, asking for additional fixtures for his office.

Mr. Harper offered a preamble and resolution relative to the late action of the Directors of Girard College in the removal of President Smith, with a resolution that Select and Common Councils require the Directors of Girard College to report—

First. If any charges of unfitness have ever been preferred against the President of said college.

Second. If the President has ever had an opportunity, through the intervention of any committee, to explain any cause of alleged complaint, if any has ever been made.

Mr. Harper claimed that he offered these resolutions in justice to Major Smith. He asked their passage without debate. This was done.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution of inquiry why the Committee on Property of the Board of Control have contracted for a heater in one of the schools, at a cost of $2000, when the same apparatus had been offered to them for $1200. Passed.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution for a joint special committee to extend the hospitalities of the city to Major-General Sheridan. The resolution received only the dissenting votes of Messrs. Dillon, Hetzel, and Mitton.

A resolution to grade Seventeenth street, from Federal to Reed, was agreed to. Also, one to pave Fisher, Eleventh, and Thirty-ninth streets. Also, one permitting certain parties to lay a block of concrete paving in Chesnut street, 24 feet below Ninth, from curb to curb, and to place a few blocks in front of the State House. Another, to permit the laying of the same pavement in Walnut street, from Front to Water, was agreed to.

Permission was given to the Cold Spring Ice Company to place a telegraph wire on the municipal poles.

The Committee on Markets reported an ordinance prohibiting the sale of oysters in the shell in the city after the 1st of October, except by count or tally. Passed.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Girard Estate, reported adversely to the application of Mr. R. B. Scott for two stores in Girard row.

Mr. Billington read in place an ordinance directing the Mayor to have the names of the streets placed on the street lamps, instead of on the street corners. Referred to the Committee on Police.

The Chair named the Committee on Reception of Major-General Sheridan, as follows:—Messrs. Ray, Palmer, J. C. Martin, Evans and Thompson.

Mr. Bardsley called up the ordinance supplementary to an ordinance for the granting of permits to make openings into common sewers.

The first section provides that for each and every water closet having connection with a sewer the sum of two dollars shall be paid.

Section 2. For each and every water-privy connecting with a sewer, and having two seats, the sum of three dollars, and for each additional seat, $1.

3. For each and every drain from dye-houses and sugar-houses, $5.

4. For each and every drain from brewhouses, slaughter-houses, etc., $10.

5. For each and every drain from marble works or other establishments, the drainage from which may cause a similar deposit in sewer, $25.

6. On each and every connection with sewer for the purpose of passing exhaust steam into sewer, or for use as a blow-off pipe, $5.

7. For drains to carry carry water from roofs, baths, spring or flood-water from cellars, steam engines, and from kitchen sinks. When the opening in said sink does not exceed one and one quarter inch, there shall be no charge other than for the license.

8. For sinks, where the opening exceeds one and one quarter inch diameter, and cellar drains, when used for any other purposes than spring or flood-water, the sum of $2.

Mr. Hancock moved to strike out the first two sections. This led to debate, and during the progress of the same the hour of 5 o'clock arrived, it having been made the order of the day for the consideration of the boiler inspection bill.

The boiler bill was then considered. It provides for an inspector of steam engines and boilers, who shall be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by Select Council. The Mayor is to appoint an advisory commission of five persons, who shall examine candidates for the office of inspector. The bill further provides rules and regulations for the government of the inspector.

Mr. Simpson moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Harper said the bill gave extraordinary power to the inspector, and that that power might lead to corruption. This was why he opposed the bill.

Mr. Evans and Mr. Shoemaker argued in favor of the bill, and said it should be passed, as the citizens of Philadelphia demanded it.

The debate was further continued, and on the motion to indefinitely postpone the yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Billington, Oram, Potter, Simpson, and Stockham—5.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Calhoun, Cameron, Conrow, Dillon, Evans, Gill, Hancock, Harper, Harrison, Hetzell, Hill, Littleton, F. Martin, J. C. Martin, W. D. Martin, Mershon, Milton, Myers, Ogden, Palmer, Ray, Shane, Shoemaker, Stokes, Vankirk, Wagner, Willits, and Marcer—29.

Mr. Palmer then moved to postpone the bill until Thursday next at 5 o'clock. Agreed to.

On motion, adjourned.

DEDICATION OF A LUTHERAN CHAPEL.—Dedicatory services were held at the Lutherbaum Chapel, at the corner of Twelfth and Oxford streets, yesterday afternoon. Rev. Noah M. Price, pastor of the congregation, presided. After the usual opening services, Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D., preached a sermon adapted to the occasion. Rev. Theophilus Stork, D. D., performed the consecration services, after which the Scriptures were read by the Rev. Luther E. Albert, D. D., of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Germantown. Addresses were made during the evening by the Rev. P. M. Rightmyer, of North Wales Lutheran Church, and others. The new structure is built of grey and brown stone, and measures 36 by 68 feet in the exterior, and 34 by 57 feet in the interior. There are seats for the accommodation of about five hundred persons. An organ has been placed in the gallery facing the pulpit. There are at present about one hundred and twenty-five members, eighty-five of whom are communicants. The infant school room is in the north end of the building immediately under the gallery. There are at present one hundred and seventy-five scholars, the average attendance being about one hundred and fifty. The chapel presents a fine appearance, and in all its arrangements an eye has been kept to the comfort of the worshippers. It is the intention of the congregation to commence their main building, facing on Twelfth street, as soon as ample funds have been secured.

CONTRACT FOR CARRYING THE MAILS.—Yesterday morning the Postmaster of Philadelphia entered into a contract with Daniel Maroney as a mail messenger between the offices of Miles-town, Fox Chase, Olney, Oxford Church, Tacony, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Bustleton, Somerton, and Byberry. His contract commences from the 1st of October next, from which time the postage to any of the twenty sub-offices attached to the main distributing office will be two cents, with two daily deliveries instead of one, as heretofore. The contract with Mr. Maroney is at the rate of $4000 per annum.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.—To-night, the Union Republican party of the Twenty-sixth Ward hold a grand ratification meeting at Kater Hall, when addresses will be delivered by Mayor McMichael, Hon. Charles O'Neill, General Joshua T. Owen, General Louis Wagner, and other prominent speakers.

Another will be held at Frankford to-morrow night, when addresses will be made by Hon. James Pollock, Hon. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, District Attorney Mann, and others.

PROPOSED LOCATION FOR A HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—It was stated yesterday, by Mr. Smith, of the Twenty-second Ward, in Select Council, that Petty's Island can be bought for $500,000; that Moyamensing has 195 cells, into which 493 persons are crammed, and that the Government is using the upper corridors for the incarceration of whisky and other swindlers of the revenue.

RENOVATED.—Jefferson Medical College has during the summer months undergone a thorough renovation, and the exterior has been much improved. The fall season will soon be commenced.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, to commence on Tuesday next, September 24, at Horticultural Hall, promises to become of the largest and finest exhibitions of the kind ever given in Philadelphia. The most ample preparations have been made to insure its being such, and we doubt not it will prove abundantly worthy of the most extensive patronage of the public.

BLIND TOM.—Is there any one who has not yet seen Blind Tom? If so, let him hasten to Concert Hall ere Tom leaves it. This miraculous pianist, the first marvel of the age, cannot be fully appreciated until seen and heard. No newspaper description can give any adequate idea of Tom. His rolling eyes, his apish gestures, his convulsive motions, his countless peculiarities and eccentricities, all must be seen before any one can do complete justice to the marvellous powers of Tom. One of the most remarkable traits in Blind Tom is his mode of exercise to strengthen his physical power. At one period he gave specimens on the stage of his mode, which consisted in bending his head nearly on a level with the floor, and wheeling around the stage at a rate that alarmed the beholder, for, being nearly blind, it seemed as if he would dash his brains out at every turn. This he now practises in his room, and it is one of his favorite amusements. It is a dangerous one, however, for Mr. Bethune informs us that his head not unfrequently comes within an inch of the sharp point of the piano. Tom's rapid motion has been calculated at the rate of six miles an hour.

THE NEW SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE has already become established as a favorite public resort. It is crowded every night. Messrs. Tunison & Parsons seem determined to have the finest minstrel troupe in the world. They have already secured the three funniest men in the profession—Eph. Horn, Frank Moran, and Sam Sanford—a trio of the Sons of Momus rarely met together anywhere. The programme this evening is full of gems of song and dance, a melange of sentiment, music, and merriment. Remember the New Opera House, in Seventh street, below Arch.

THE "HURRAH TRIP AROUND THE WORLD" still remains the great sensation at Carncross & Dixey's Opera House, Eleventh street, above Chesnut.

THE AUDIENCES at the Academy of Music continue to augment every evening. The great spectacle of the *Black Crook* is growing as popular here as in New York. The dancing is especially excellent. The Ballet Parisienne, under the direction of Mons. Baptistin, is admired by all, and the scenery is very fine.

The *Black Crook* will be presented to-night, and to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Seats can be secured to-day for either performance.

AT THE WALNUT, the beautiful spectacle of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* is still given to large and admiring audiences. It is the most magnificent scenic spectacle ever presented here. All who have seen it are loud in their approval of Shakespeare's fairy play, as produced at the Walnut.

A Midsummer Night's Dream will be given in full at the matinee to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the accommodation of ladies and children. Half price of admission is fixed for the little ones.

MISS JULIA DEAN plays *Ion* for her benefit this evening. This is the second time in sixteen years that Talfourd's great tragedy has been presented here, and no admirer of the classic drama should fail to witness *Ion* to-night. Miss Julia Dean will be supported by Mr. Frank Lawlor, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. Charles Walcot, Jr., Miss Lizzie Price, and other favorites. After the play Mr. Craig will amuse the audience with his admirable imitations of J. S. Clarke and Stuart Robson.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE are playing Robertson's beautiful new comedy of *Caste* to appreciative audiences at the Chesnut Street Theatre, in which they are ably supported by Miss Josie Orton, Mrs. Eberle, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Leak, and Mr. Lennox. Mrs. Florence takes her farewell benefit to-night, and she deserves to have a crowded house. *Caste* will only be played this and to-morrow evening. No one should fail to see it.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE the Variety Troupe will appear in a very attractive entertainment this evening and to-morrow afternoon.

ALF. BURNETT, the humorist, gives an excellent entertainment at the Assembly Buildings to-night and for his farewell matinee to-morrow afternoon. To-morrow evening Mr. Burnett and Miss Helen Nash will give their last performance in Philadelphia. We hope the people will not let Alf. leave Philadelphia without some substantial proofs of their appreciation of his remarkable talents.

ON TUESDAY AND THURSDAY of next week Mr. Wentzel Kopta, the distinguished violinist, will give Concert at the Musical Fund Hall, assisted by Madame Brinkerhoff, Miss Marie Thomas, Mr. A. R. Taylor, Mr. J. Graf, and Professors Engelke and Koening.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5'45 | MOON RISES....10'51
SUN SETS....6'00 | HIGH WATER....6 18

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ARMSTEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

England	Liverpool	New York	Sept.	4
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept.	6
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Sept.	7
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Sept.	7
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Sept.	7
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	Sept.	14

FOR EUROPE.

Europe	New York	Havre	Sept.	21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	21
Col London	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	21
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Sept.	21
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept.	21
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	21
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept.	21
Col Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	25
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	25
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	25
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Sept.	26
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	28
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept.	28
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept.	28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept.	28
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	Sept.	—
Santiago de Cuba	New York	San Juan	Sept.	20
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	Sept.	21
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Sept.	21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Sept.	21
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Sept.	21
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Sept.	21
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept.	22
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept.	23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept.	25
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Sept.	28
H. Hudson	Philadelphia	Havana	Oct.	1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barquentine D. Cornwell, Todd, London, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Raven, Sawyer, Marseilles, do.
Brig Matilda, Scopean, Barbados, do.
Schr F. G. Smith, Lake, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Str F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Maximilian, Hatfield, 46 days from London, with mdse. to H. Karsten.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, from Boston, with grain to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Star, Calhoun, 3 days from Concord, with railroad ties to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr New Nation, Smith, 1 day from Hancock's Bridge with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 3 day from New Bedford, with lumber to captain.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Beethoven, Karstedt, hence, at Richmond 17th inst.
Barque Thos. Dallett, Duncan, from Richmond for Rio Janerio, was in Hampton Roads 16th inst.
Brig Anna M. Knight, Knight, hence for Bath, returned to Holmes' Hole 15th inst. Reports the C. B. Allen and L. L. Wadsworth as having put into Edgartown.
Schr Port Royal, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Washington 17th inst.
Schr Caroline C. Smith, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.
Schr Wm. Donnelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 18th inst.
Schr A. Young, Young, hence, at Washington 18th instant.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, and Ruby, Lee, hence, at Newburyport 16th inst.
Schr E. L. Porter, Spacks, hence for Provincetown, at Newport 17th inst.
Schr Rhodelia Biew, Peterson, hence, at Richmond 17th inst.
Schr E. V. Edwards, Allen, from Dighton for Philadelphia, at Newport 17th inst.
Schr S. Woodbury, Woodbury, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 17th inst.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, hence for Portsmouth, sailed from Newport 18th inst.
Schrs E. D. Endicott, Endicott; Althea, Godfrey; M. W. Happer, Happer; A. Meyer, Getchell; T. T. Tasker, Allen; and Orosimbo, Bagley, hence, at Boston 18th instant.
Schr W. Slater, Smalley, hence for Boston, grounded on the Handkerchief Shoal 14th inst, but came off without damage, after throwing overboard 40 barrels of oil.
Schr Albert Mason, Rose, hence, at Washington 17th instant.
Steamer Alexandria, Platt, hence, at Richmond 17th instant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official notice is hereby given that on and after the 5th inst. there will be exhibited a range light in front of Amelia Island lighthouse.

The illuminating apparatus is a steamer lens, and illuminates an arc of 96 degrees.

The tower is a skeleton frame, on wheels and a tramway of 100 feet, open at the bottom, and closed at the top; the lower part is painted brown, and the upper part is painted white.

This light is designed as a range in crossing the bar entrance to Fernandina, Fla.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1867.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 129 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 816 RACE STREET. 8 10mwf

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent, Loan	40 00
15,000	200 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000 80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,260 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 05.	
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,937 20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	33,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank, $811,102 26.	
	Cash in Drawer, $447 14	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Laffett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431 18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [8 14 12 21

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000,
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267 30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES	F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on Buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Ewing,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS. No. 505 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
September 23, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Calf, Kip, Kid, Buff, and Wax Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [9 19 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
September 26, at 10 o'clock, embracing 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. 9 20 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. 9 17 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 24, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. [9 18 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

TO FLORISTS AND OTHERS.
VERY RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS, TWO HANDSOME VASES, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at the northeast corner Thirty-ninth and Locust streets, West Philadelphia. [9 19 2t

Assignees' Peremptory Sale on the Premises.
REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, Feed Store, Horses, Wagons, Harness, Scales, Fire-proof, Store, Fixtures, etc.
On Saturday Afternoon,
September 21, at 2 o'clock, will be sold, at public sale, without reserve, on Darby road, Twenty-seventh Ward, between Gray's Ferry and Gray's lane. [9 18 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Ingham,	Henry F. Kenney,
	Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw3 JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,108 Woollen Blankets.	10,589 Trowsers, mounted
16,111 Uniform Coats,	75,000 Trowsers, Foot men's.
10,202 Uniform Coats, irregular.	23,170 pairs Bootees, M. S.
5,400 Uniform Jackets.	3,800 pairs Bootees, M. S. rubber soles.
11,777 V. R. Corps Jackets.	25,000 pairs Brogans.
53,76 Knit Jackets.	151 pairs Boots.
20,000 Sacks Coats, lined.	5,000 Shirts.
21,000 Sacks Coats, unlined	300 Drawers.
28,732 Great Coats, infantry.	49,437 Cap Covers.
17,303 Great Coats, mounted.	265 Caps.
	73 Hats.
	1,241 Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.
Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. A. HULL,
9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF H

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1867.

Thoughts for the Thoughtful Among Conservatives.

ONE of the strongest arguments in favor of the liberal doctrines maintained in this country by the Republican party, and by the progressive parties of other countries, is the uniform favorable results which have everywhere followed the carrying out of those doctrines. In the days of the pro-slavery and anti-slavery discussions in this country, the wrongs and outrages of the slave system formed the staple of the arguments against the institution. They were, doubtless, effective in reaching the sympathies and moral sense of the people; but it may well be doubted whether the *positive beneficial effects* of freedom, as daily displayed in the intelligence, culture, wealth, and power of the nation itself, were not the strongest possible arguments against slavery. So, in advocating the fullest realization of the great principles of political equality which lie at the basis of our system of government, we can constantly appeal to the fact, demonstrated over and over again, that the extension of political rights and privileges works so well in practice, that no retrograde movement has ever been attempted in our country, or could be attempted with any chance of success. For instance, in the earlier history of the country a property qualification for suffrage was almost universally required. It has since been abolished, we believe, in every State. This involved a vast extension of the right of suffrage, yet no evil results followed. Nobody now proposes to go back to the policy of restricted suffrage in that respect. The liberal policy has worked well in practice. It has vindicated itself by its results.

If we take those States in the Union which have adopted the most liberal ideas in regard to the equality of political rights—those indeed, which place no restriction whatever upon the right of manhood suffrage, do we find any evil results following? On the contrary, in what other States will we find better schools, intelligence more widely diffused among the masses, wiser laws for the protection of person and property, public and private works of charity better sustained; in a word, where else will we find that organization of society which we call government more wisely or beneficently performing its functions? Now it is universally conceded that one *fact* is worth whole volumes of theory. Scientific savans demonstrated theoretically that no steamship could ever cross the Atlantic; yet the first one that *did* cross scattered their theories to the winds. When the plan of a Pacific Railroad was broached, a distinguished Senator brought forward the objection that the immense herds of buffaloes roaming over the plains would destroy the track.

The road has already been built straight through the great buffalo range, and not a cross-tie or a rail has ever been disturbed by them. So those theorists who always prophesy evil against the people, who doubt their capacity for self-government, who go into spasms at every proposal to widen the base of the great pyramid of social organization, we point to the admitted and potent fact that the people do know how to govern themselves, that they *are doing it*, and that they are doing it most successfully where the great principle of equal rights is most thoroughly carried out into practical results. We point to the successful voyage of the ship of state upon the sea of Democracy, as the triumphant reply to those who prophesied disaster and utter failure.

In view of what liberal principles have done for our country—of their acknowledged success—of their beneficial results where most fully carried out, we would like to ask intelligent conservatives, who still hesitate and hold back, whether, after all, if we were to close this great struggle of thirty years' standing by the authoritative and definite settlement that, hereafter, in the United States, absolute political equality should prevail among all classes of citizens, whether, we say, it would not be the wisest possible course for all parties to pursue? The final settlement of this question is most desirable, in whatever aspect we view it. The grounds of citizenship and the status of the citizen should be fixed. So long as they remain unsettled, politics in this country must remain in an abnormal and unnatural condition. We cannot move forward to the consideration of true political issues, such as finance, taxation, public improvements, etc., until we get these fundamental questions affecting the rights of citizenship settled upon a definite and enduring basis. The moment this shall be done there will be a great reorganization of parties. Questions of the policy of conducting the Government, instead of these exciting and fundamental issues as to its real character, will then command the public attention. Once settle it that the character of this Government is that of equal rights for all its citizens; let all parties recognize that as a definite finality of slavery and all the questions growing out of it, and we then give occasion for *true* political issues—that is, issues of policy instead of issues of fundamental form or organic character—to arise and form the dividing lines between parties. As it is now, the fundamental issues absorb and override all others. It must be so. I may favor a tariff or I may favor protection, but my interest in the question whether this country is to be a true democracy, based on equal rights, or some modified form of aristocracy, based on class privileges, overrides my interest in free trade or tariff; and until that fundamental question is definitely settled, must continue to do so.

We commend this view of the case to thoughtful men in the Democratic party. It seems to us that the present course of that party tends to keep alive these fundamental issues, and to prevent true questions of politics from dividing our political organizations. We urge a settlement of fundamental questions upon the basis of equal rights, not because such a settlement is absolutely free from danger, but because we believe it to be the best and safest attainable settlement. We have gone too far with the democratic-republican experiment to halt with it unfinished; and our actual experience thus far points to equal rights as the safest and surest basis for our political structure.

That "Flaunting Lie."

A DEMOCRATIC journal, in the fullness of its ignorance, and while laboring under the necessity of saying something extremely brilliant, prints the following:—

"Advice to our radical contemporaries. Copy as a campaign document that stirring radical lyric, which appeared in the New York *Tribune*:—

"'Tear down the flaunting lie!
Half-mast the starry flag;
Insult no sunny sky,
With Hate's polluted rag!'"

The poem referred to did appear in the New York *Tribune* several years ago, and created no little sensation at the time; although it was printed merely as a literary production of more than ordinary merit, and without any editorial endorsement or comment. The poem in question was descriptive of the return of a fugitive from slavery, on board a United States vessel, under circumstances of peculiar hardship and unnecessary cruelty, even to a strict and liberal enforcement of the most obnoxious provisions of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. About the same time there appeared in other journals two or three poems upon kindred subjects, written in the same strain, and by the same hand; and the author has since, by his own confession, been proven to be General Charles G. Halpine, the "Miles O'Reilly" of the New York *Citizen*. General Halpine, both before and since the war, has been an unyielding Democrat, and has never voted or acted with the Republican party. His Democracy is now of the most orthodox stripe, and at the last municipal election in New York his services to the party were rewarded by his election to the office of Register of Wills of that city, one of the most influential and profitable in the metropolis. He is, moreover, and has always been, an earnest supporter of Andrew Johnson, and has even been admitted to long consultations with that eccentric personage, the substance of the conversations between the twain being subsequently dished up in the *Citizen* in the most elaborate fashion. When, under such circumstances, the Democratic press still persist in casting reproach upon the Republican party for this "stirring radical lyric," even if there is any reproach properly attached to it, their ingenuity is about on a par with their ignorance, and both are entitled to our sincere commiseration.

The Base-Ball Excitement to be Checked.

WE understand that the merchants of New York have determined, by concerted action, to put a stop to the enormous waste of time of which their clubs and employés are guilty, by preventing entirely the indulgence in base-ball. That such a pass has been reached that the total prohibition of the game is necessary is due entirely to those who are its devotees, and they have no one to thank but themselves that they will be entirely deprived of the pleasures of the game. We have again and again deprecated the dissipation and the gambling which have now grown to be natural incidents to every match game, and warned the players against the inevitable result. And now it is probable that our warning is about to be realized.

The recent visit of the Athletic Club of this city to New York, in which they were most disgracefully and utterly beaten in every game they played, is a type of the result of such contests. Betting was the universal order of the day, and it is as much as a man's reputation for gentility is worth to be seen in such a crowd as always attends these matches. It is time that this excess be stopped; and we hope, now that the club which has boasted of its invincibility has been badly beaten, that we will see the fever relax, and the employers of our city cease to be cheated out of so much time for which they pay their employés. A healthful exercise has degenerated into a dissipation, and as a dissipation, it should be checked.

Sheridan Coming.

A DESPATCH from the West tells us that General Sheridan will shortly arrive in this city, on his way to Washington. This is good news to loyal Philadelphia. We have been earnestly wishing, ever since the news of the removal of that gallant officer came to us, that we might have an opportunity of showing him our respect and heartfelt approval; and also of giving public proof of the disgust and indignation which the people feel towards Andrew Johnson. The wished-for chance has now arrived, and in the reception meted out to Sheridan we can speak in thunder tones of welcome and of condemnation. We are glad to see that Councils have taken steps towards tendering to that officer the freedom of our city, and the motion met with no opposition, as we cannot count the nays of Messrs. Dillon, Hetzell, and Mitton as of any account. Let our people rouse themselves, and show by the enthusiasm of the reception how great is their love for Sheridan, and how great their hatred for his persecutor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office No. 184 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., Monday 23d inst., for the construction of the following sewers, 2 feet 6 inches, viz.:—On Vernon street, from Tenth to Eleventh street; on Canton street from Peag's Run sewer to Hamilton street; on Coral street from the north curb line of Olin street to Great street, thence along Front street and connect with one already built in said Front street; on Pearl street from sewer in Sixteenth street to the east curb line of Fifteenth street; on Eighth street from sewer in Parrish street, southward about 240 feet; on Fourth street from Norris to Hackley street, and on Hackley street to the east curb line of Fifth street; on Bodine street from Columbia avenue to Montgomery street; on Twenty-second street from Montgomery to Oxford street; on Tallow street from Eighteenth to Nineteenth streets; on Hamilton street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth; on Silex street from the sewer in Sixteenth street to a point about ninety feet east of Seventeenth street; on Madison street from the sewer in Vine street to the north curb line of Race street; and a three-feet sewer on the line of Montgomery street from Twenty-first to Twenty-second streets, and with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the said street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1865.
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1863. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
9 20 3t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Office No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1867.
Subscriptions to the Southern Yellow Fever Relief Fund:—

Previously acknowledged	$950 00
William Sellers & Co.	200 00
M. Baird & Co.	200 00
John Gibson's Son & Co.	200 00
Morris, Wheeler & Co.	100 00
Drexel & Co.	100 00
S. & W. Welsh	100 00
E. W. Clark & Co.	100 00
Baugh & Sons.	100 00
Henry C. Lea	50 00
James L. Bewley & Co.	20 00
	$2120 00

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent P. and S. M. S. S. Co.
1t

☞ IT IS HARD TO REALIZE WHAT A revolution in family matters is now taking place under the wonderful influence of the AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE, recently introduced to the public, and sold at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. There need no longer be any trouble and vexation in the family on account of the "work dragging"—no more getting "swamped"—everything will go smoothly, like the machine itself.
9 13 4ptf

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1867, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of authorizing a loan under the Act of Assembly approved the 16th day of April, 1867.
9 20 9t JAMES S. FOX, President.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the lines from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.
Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.
Gentleman desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.
No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.
The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, August 10, 1867. 8 20 tuf3t

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 13 2m4p

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6fmw

☞ SKIN DISEASES!

☞	"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "63
☞	Have You Tetter? "63
☞	"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "63
☞	Have you Scald Head? "63
☞	"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "63
☞	Have You any Skin Diseases? "63
☞	"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "63
☞	**A Speedy Cure Guaranteed.** "63
☞	**Swayne's Ointment** "63

Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

Swayne's Ointment	Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment	Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment	Cures Salt Rheum
Swayne's Ointment	Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment	Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment	Cures Barber's Itch!

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk,
J. HUTCHINSON KAY,
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured
"DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT,"
Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" has done for him. [8 2 mwfsp
Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office No. 330 N. Sixth street, above Vine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

At a General Meeting of the Union League, held at the League House, September 18th, 1867, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by CHARLES GIBBONS, and seconded by LINDLEY SMYTH, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This League was organized for the purpose of sustaining the national government, and the measures adopted by it in authority for the suppression of the rebellion, and of discountenancing by all proper means and influences that disloyal spirit which was in sympathy with slavery and treason, and animated all the conventions and councils of the Democratic party; and
Whereas, The efforts of the Democratic party, now led by a weak and faithless man in the accidental exercise of the Presidential office, to keep alive the spirit of rebellion by a war upon Congress, by the nullification of the laws, by insidious attacks upon the public credit, and by their apparent sympathy with prominent traitors, prove that the work of loyalty is not yet accomplished, and admonish us of serious dangers to the public peace, which would be greatly enhanced by the success of that party in the popular elections now at hand.
1. Therefore Resolved, That we do most earnestly invoke the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania to a serious consideration of our present political condition, and to the importance of a united and vigorous effort to hasten the reconstruction of the Union, and tranquillize the country by the defeat of the Democratic party and all its candidates at the approaching election.
2. That the laws passed by Congress having for their object the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of liberty and justice to all men, reflecting as they do the loyal sentiment of the country, offer to the people of the south the most favorable terms, upon which they can reasonably hope to be reinvested with the rights they so unjustly relinquished, in their mad attempt to destroy the government which conferred them.
3. That the public acts of Congress under the Constitution are the supreme laws of the land; that it is no less the duty of the President to see that they are faithfully executed, than it is of the people to obey them; that whether those laws relate to the reconstruction of the Union or to other subjects, every attempt of the President to frustrate or delay the execution of them is a violation of his trust and an abuse of the power of his office.
4. Resolved, *That impeachment is the sole defence of the people against the incapacity, negligence, or perfidy of the Chief Magistrate.*—(MADISON).
That with a view to the exercise of the power of impeachment, the House of Representatives have a right to investigate the conduct of all public officers under the government, and in such a case, THE SAFETY OF THE REPUBLIC IS THE SUPREME LAW; *and the power of the House in pursuit of this object reaches the most secret recesses of the Executive department.*—(JAMES K. POLK).
That the abuse of power conferred upon the President may be as criminal as the usurpation of power which has not been granted, and would justify the House of Representatives in granting an impeachment.—(JAMES BUCHANAN).
That a wanton removal of meritorious officers by the President is an abuse of power which subjects him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust.—(MADISON).
5. Resolved, That the prompt and indiscriminate pardon of persons duly convicted and sentenced in the courts of the United States for counterfeiting the national currency;
The attempt to nullify the act passed by Congress over the Executive veto for the reconstruction of the Union;
The suspension of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, the duties of which he had performed not only with fidelity to the country, but with distinguished ability;
The removal of General Sheridan, an accomplished and illustrious officer, from his command, at the instance of prominent traitors whom he had offended by his faithful execution of the laws;
And the recent proclamation of amnesty, issued, as we believe, without authority, and for the purpose of restoring to influence and power persons who incited the south to rebellion, and who are yet under an oath of allegiance to a government unknown to the Constitution, which they hope to re-establish, are acts which constitute, *prima facia*, such abuses and usurpations of power, as to demand the impeachment and trial of the offender, in order that the Constitution may be vindicated and the national government preserved in its integrity.
6. That in the present alarming crisis of the country, we conceive it to be our duty to use all proper means to exclude the political influence and patronage of the Democratic Party from all offices within the gift of the people; and it is to that end we appeal to the loyal citizens of Philadelphia and of the commonwealth to attend the polls at the approaching election, and cast their votes for the candidates presented by the Republican nominating convention.
7. Resolved, That we do most especially and earnestly recommend the election of HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Pittsburg, to the Bench of the Supreme Court, as a learned and accomplished jurist and a truly upright and loyal citizen.
And in like manner we recommend to our fellow citizens of Philadelphia the election of M. RUSSELL THAYER, as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, assuring them that in Mr. Thayer they have a candidate of the highest legal ability and of the purest character, and one whose loyalty is inborn and above suspicion.
8. That a committee of fifty members of the League be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to carry into effect the 6th of these resolutions.

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Vice President.
S. A. CALDWELL, Secretary pro tem.

The following gentlemen have been named as the Committee of Fifty under the eighth resolution:

HORACE BINNEY, Jr.
JOHN P. WETHERILL.
JAMES H. ORNE.
WM. B. WHITE.
JAMES C. HAND.
E. W. CLARK.
WARD B. HASELTINE.
SAMUEL S. WHITE.
MATTHEW BAIRD.
EDWARD BROWNING.
CHARLES WATSON.
C. J. HOFFMAN.
R. BUNDLE SMITH.
GEORGE L. BUZBY.
CHARLES CABOT.
WILLIAM C. KENT.
CHARLES M. PREVOST.
HENRY C. HOWELL.
CHARLES S. OGDEN.
LEMUEL COFFIN.
CLAYTON MACMICHAEL.
WILLIAM H. KEBN.
J. EDWARD CARPENTER.
WILLIAM ROTCH WISTER.
C. H. NEEDLES.
H. ERNEST GOODMAN, M. D.
JOHN CLAYTON.
RICHARD L. ASHHURST.
FREDERICK COLLINS.
R. DALE BENSON.
GALLOWAY C. MORRIS.
THOMAS BIRCH.
ROBERT B. CORSON.
GEORGE MORRISON COATES
WILLIAM M. FARR.
C. H. CRAMP.
EDWARD ROBERTS, JR.
JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN.
JACOB SAYLOR.
J. B. McCREARY.
GEORGE WASHINGTON MINDIL.
SAUNDERS LEWIS.
F. A. HOYT.
JOHN J. HARTMANN.
JOHN E. ADDICKS.
CHARLES P. HERRING.
JAMES LYND.
JOHN NEWKUMET.
H. G. SICKEL.
EDWARD SITER.

The Committee are requested to meet on FRIDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the League House. 1t

☞ ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAID ON THE battle-field of Gettysburg:—
"The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never long forget what *they* did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have so nobly carried on. *It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated to the great work remaining before us.*"
The great unfinished work of reconstruction, on the safe basis of equal laws, yet remains to be done by the American people. The popular heart means that this work shall go on, that its triumph shall be speedy and perfect. The Republican campaign opens at Frankford, in the Twenty-third Ward, on SATURDAY Evening, the 21st, at 8 o'clock. A great meeting is anticipated. The speakers who have promised to attend are:—
Ex-Governor JAMES POLLOCK,
Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL,
General JOSHUA T. OWEN,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,
A. W. HENZEY, Esq.,
Colonel JAMES GIVEN, and others.
GEORGE G. SHOCK,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
9 19 2t

STATEMENT

OF THE

BUFFALO CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

AUGUST 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.

All paid in, in CASH	$200,000

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	1,390 15
Cash in Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank	2,549 10
Cash in First National Bank	4,581 86
Cash in hands of Agents	1,312 17
United States 5-20 Registered Bonds	162,187 50
Personal Property	4,191 28
Loaned on call (secured by United States Government Bonds at par)	41,350 00
Premiums due	585 00
	$218,120 06

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses reported to the Company and not acted upon, probably no claim	$1,000 00

INCOME.

Cash Premiums received	27,915 29
Premium Notes, Lake and Canal Risks	585 00
Amount of Premiums earned	11,329 08
Amount of interest money received	6,667 72

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	5,021 73	
Amount of expenses during the year, including organization expenses, and supplies for one year at least	12,365 02	
Amount of Taxes Paid	286 20	

WM. G. FARGO, PRESIDENT.
HENRY T. SMITH, SECRETARY.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,

AGENTS,

No. 300 WALNUT STREET,

9 18 4t4p PHILADELPHIA.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

KERR'S CHINA HALL,

NO. 529 CHESNUT STREET,

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO NEW STORE.

NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET,

(Late Meschert's Mansion).

$100,000 Worth of China, Glass, and Stoneware,

To be sold at a great reduction in price, in order to reduce stock, previous to removal to new store.

Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restaurants, now have an opportunity of purchasing China, Glass, or Stoneware at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of rich Cut and Engraved Glassware and Stone China, marked down less than manufacturers' prices. [9 20 1mwlm

JAMES K. KERR & BRO.

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$210 08	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$231 58	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$188 83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$20 83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$175 08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$175 08	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$88 08	do.	do.	5 Percent. 10-40s.
$204 08	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$180 43	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$174 43	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Excursion Tickets to West Chester will be sold on MONDAY, September 23, 1867, on the occasion of the

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

An extra train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 10·30 P. M.
Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets.

HENRY WOOD,
9 20 2t General Superintendent.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
In the matter of EMERSON M. MARTER, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.
To whom it may Concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EMERSON M. MARTER, of the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district, dated the 20th day of September, A. D. 1867.
JOHN FARNUM,
9 20 3t* Assignee.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES!

The Best Safes in the World!

EVANS & WATSON'S SAFES,

With Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement.

GUARANTEED SUPERIOR TO ANY MADE

A GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

AT THE

INTER-STATE FAIR,

NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA,

Read the following Report:—

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed to superintend the Burning of Safes, on the grounds of the East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society, at Norristown, September 14, 1867, respectfully report that nine Safes were procured for the test, as follows:

One of C. S. Maiser's, of Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price	$120
One of Lillie & Son's, of Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price	$220
One Steam Fire-Proof Safe, made by the American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Company (Sanborn's Patent), price	$200
One Steam Fire-Proof Trunk (Sanborn's Patent), price	$75
One of Marvin & Co.'s, Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price	$200
One of Evans & Watson's, Philadelphia, with Sanborn's Patent Improvement, price	$200
One of Farrell, Herring & Co.'s, Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price	$200
One of E. Hassenforder's, Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price	$115
One of Evans & Watson's, Philadelphia, old make, price	$200

These Safes were purchased, with the exception of Sanborn's Improvement, from the stores of the respective makers, with the guarantee that they were of the best of their respective manufactures.
In the test of burning, the fire was applied at 3½ o'clock, on the morning of the 14th, and was extinguished at 1 o'clock P. M. The wood consumed in the burning was sixteen cords, and was equally distributed among the respective safes.
The Committee inspected the condition and the contents (which were equal) of the respective safes before burning, saw that all were properly closed, and a portion of the Committee was present during the burning.
After the burning, and on opening the safes, the results were as follows:—
C. S. Maiser's, contents totally destroyed.
Lillie & Son's, contents totally destroyed.
American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Company's Steam Fire-Proof Safe, contents in perfect condition.
Steam Fire-Proof Trunk (Sanborn's Patent), contents discolored and damaged.
Marvin & Co.'s, contents totally destroyed.
Evans & Watson's, with Sanborn's Patent Improvement, contents in perfect condition.
Farrel, Herring & Co.'s *seemed* to resist the fire longer than either of the safes of the old make, but its *contents were totally destroyed.*
E. Hassenforder's, contents totally destroyed.
Evans & Watson's, old make, contents totally destroyed.
In view of this result, and inasmuch as no premium has been offered by the Society for this interesting and valuable display, the Committee recommend that a GOLD MEDAL be awarded to the Sanborn Improvement, as shown in the Safe manufactured by EVANS & WATSON, of Philadelphia, and in that made by the American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Company.
An examination of the Safes after they had entirely cooled, showed that the matter contained in the tubes of the Safes made after the Sanborn Patent had not been more than half exhausted.

JOHN F. HARTRAFFT, WM. H. JOHNS, ROBERT IREDELL, JOHN SHAFFNER, LLOYD JONES, WM. H. KEMBLE, ALFRED S. GILLETT, GEORGE STEINMETZ, J. B. DUNLAP, A. D. MARKLEY, Committee.

The STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFE has been burned in test fires with Herring's, Marvin's, Lillie's, Valentine & Butler's, Tilton & McFarland's, Edwards & Kershaw's, Hassenforder's, Maiser's, Morse's, Jones', Miller's, The Tremont Co.'s, and Evans & Watson's Safes (without the Steam Improvement), and ALWAYS WITH COMPLETE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS, in each and every case preserving its papers WHOLLY UNINJURED, while the contents of all its competitors were ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

We invite the public to call and examine the SAFES tested with the STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES at Norristown, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1867, compare their condition with that of the STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and examine the contents of the latter, WHOLLY PRESERVED.

EVANS & WATSON,

NO. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

9 20 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER ROBBERY. — About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning the dwelling of Captain Robert G. Cook, at the corner of Sixth and Lawrence streets, was entered by burglars, through the second story back window. The thieves secured a gold watch and chain, a bracelet, several finger-rings, a set of opaque jewelry, a large number of trinkets, valued as gifts, and about $25 in money. These were in a drawer in the sleeping apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Cook. It is their usual custom when they retire to let the gas burn.

Mr. Cook awoke about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and, finding the light extinguished, got up and commenced looking for his clothes. They were not in the place he had left them. He thought something was wrong; a light was procured and search made. The closets had been ransacked, and all the clothing taken out into the entry, evidently for the purpose of searching for valuables. The robbers escaped with their booty, and have not been heard from.

This is the second robbery of the kind that has occurred in Camden within a week. The beat of each police officer is so lengthy—some of them forty and fifty squares—that it is impossible for them to be here, there, and everywhere at one and the same time. Shall the force be increased? is a question for Councils to consider.

ALMOST A ROW.—On Wednesday evening a colored ball was given at Washington Hall, South Camden. Among those present was Fanny Price. Fanny was dressed in a gorgeous and variegated robe. On this, during the dance, a young woman trod, causing something to give way. Fanny, highly incensed, turned around, and said if the aggressor was a lady she would make an apology. Nothing was said by the offending party. The tripping of the "light fantastic toe" was resumed, and Fanny's dress was again trod upon by the same party as before. Her ire was fully aroused, and she told the other if she did so again she would "knock the whole head off of her." The disturber of her enjoyment pulled out a blackjack, and bid her come on. Just then an officer arrived and arrested her, and took possession of the blackjack. She was locked up for a hearing.

THROWING STONES.—The habit of throwing stones, tomatoes, potatoes, or anything that can be conveniently hurled at passers-by, is indulged in by the boys in Camden to an alarming extent. At Kaighn's Point avenue and the West Jersey Railroad stones are thrown at the cars, frequently breaking windows and hitting the passengers. On Wednesday an official of the road, dressed in white, was struck in the face with a tomato, splashing him all over. The boy was arrested and fined. Yesterday a lad was arrested for throwing a stone at a girl. The missile struck and cut a hole in her shoe. If the youngsters were locked up for a week or ten days, it would tend to abate the nuisance.

MEETING AT THE UNION LEAGUE.—Next Wednesday there will be a formal opening of the Union League Hall, at the corner of Fourth and Federal streets. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. A general attendance is desired.

WALKED OVERBOARD.—A man under the influence of liquor walked overboard at Federal street wharf on Wednesday. He plunged into the mud and water up to his neck. When released from his cool and uncomfortable position he was considerably obered.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN.—Eight pairs of shoes were found in a cornfield, near Broadway and Railroad, yesterday afternoon. They are awaiting an owner at the Mayor's office.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY POLITICS—THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD STILL AT LOGGERHEADS.—As we stated a few days ago, we thought that the trouble among the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Ward had been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. But the announcement of a meeting at Kater Hall for this evening, which we published yesterday afternoon, has developed the fact that there is anything but harmony in the camp. It will be remembered that there was a split in the Republican Convention of this Ward, which resulted in the holding of two separate Conventions and the nomination of two different tickets, one of them being headed by Mr. J. W. Robbins for Select Council, and the other by Mr. Robert Armstrong, now a member of Common Council, for the same position. On Friday evening, September 6, there was an adjourned meeting of what claimed to be the Ward Executive Committee, which, by a unanimous vote, endorsed the nomination of the ticket headed by Mr. Armstrong. Colonel Edwin R. Biles acted as Chairman of the Committee on this occasion, and Mr. George Austin as Secretary.

A few days afterwards we were waited upon by a member of the Executive Committee, who informed us that the meeting of the 6th instant was organized in a fraudulent manner, a majority of the persons who had been legally elected to it having been deterred by a show of force from participating in its proceedings. He alleged that, if every member of the Committee had been permitted to sit and vote at the meeting, the ticket headed by Mr. Robbins would have been endorsed, and was confident that he could obtain the signatures of twelve out of twenty of the members of the Committee to a card stating the above facts. This card he promised to prepare for publication, and we anxiously awaited it; but since then we have seen or heard nothing of it.

On Saturday evening, September 14, there was another meeting of what purported to be the Ward Executive Committee, over which Mr. John W. Dubree presided, and at this meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted, to the effect that the Committee desired harmony and unity in the party, and, with a view to securing these elements of strength, endorsed the ticket headed by Mr. Armstrong, and promised to use all honorable means to secure its success at the polls. As nothing further was heard from the opposite faction, we thought we were justified in expressing the hope that this action settled the dispute, and that no further dissensions would weaken our strength in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Yesterday morning, however, it was announced, over the signature of Colonel Edwin R. Biles, as Chairman of the Ward Executive Committee, that there would be a mass meeting of the Republicans of the Ward this (Friday) evening, at Kater Hall, at which addresses would be delivered by his Honor Mayor McMichael, and other prominent speakers. This morning, a counterblast to this appears, over the signature of Mr. William R. Leeds, the President of the City Executive Committee, imparting to the public a series of resolutions passed by the City Committee, as follows:—

"*Whereas*, A notice appears in the *Public Ledger* calling for a meeting of the Republican citizens of the Twenty-sixth Ward, to be held at Kater Hall, signed by Colonel Edwin R. Biles as Chairman, and George Austin as the officers of the Twenty-sixth Ward Republican Executive Committee:

"*And whereas*, It is a recognized fact that the officers of the Twenty-sixth Ward Executive Committee elected on the night appointed by the rules governing this party are, viz.:—John W. Dubree, President; John W. Bailey, Vice-President; William H. Virden, Treasurer; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That this Committee cannot and will not recognize any officers or committee in the Twenty-sixth Ward who were not regularly elected on the night appointed, by the rules governing our party, and as represented by Isaac McBride in this City Committee, and whose officers are as mentioned above."

And thus the matter stands at the present writing.

Now we have a few words to say for the benefit of the politicians of the Twenty-sixth Ward. As we have already taken the trouble to inform them, the Republican majorities in the ward at the last election ranged from 550 to 750 only. If both tickets had been kept in the field until the day of election, the success of the Democratic ticket would have been inevitable. But the withdrawal of one of the tickets is not enough. As long as there are two executive committees claiming the power to act in the ward, the success of our ticket is imperilled. If the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Ward intend to devote the greater portion of their time and energy to quarrelling among themselves, they will be certain of defeat, and, under the circumstances, there is nothing which they so richly merit.

If the interests of a few politicians in the ward were alone concerned, we should be content to let them quarrel among themselves, and then reap the reward of their dissensions; but the loyal voters of Philadelphia will not stand idle while one seat in Select Council and two seats in Common Council are being thus wantonly cast to the winds. We cannot afford to have the Twenty-sixth Ward represented in our City Councils by Democrats, when there is a clear Republican majority of over five hundred votes in that ward. We hope that all concerned in this matter will be able to appreciate the force of our views, and that, without any further delay, harmony and unity will in truth be given to the party in that section of the city.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Patrick Andrews got on a Richmond passenger car, intending to go to Richmond. When he had got in the neighborhood of Cumberland and Richmond streets, Mike Kennedy, it is said, ran after the car, and after uttering some abusive language to Andrews, dragged him off the platform into the street, and then beat him, and finished up by robbing him of about four dollars. Kennedy was soon afterwards arrested and taken before Alderman Sinex. After a hearing he was held in $1000 bail to answer the charge of highway robbery.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About a quarter of 4 o'clock this morning, three burglars obtained entrance into a store at the northeast corner of Seventh and Catharine streets. They got in by prying open the cellar window, and going up through the cellar into the upper part of the house. Officer Hammond observed something suspicious about the premises, and came in upon them before they had managed to secure anything. One of them, named John Palmer, he arrested, and found upon him an old file, a pair of shoemaker's pincers, and a coat that had been stolen from the House of Industry a few days ago. Palmer, it will be remembered, was arrested a couple of years ago for a burglary at the House of Industry, but was never brought to trial. It appears that shortly before breaking into the place at Seventh and Catharine streets, the same party were trying to effect an entrance into a house at No. 232 South street; but the officer on the beat frightened them off on his approaching their scene of operations. On a window-shutter of the latter place marks were found as if a file had been used to try to open the place, and these file-marks were fitted exactly by the file in Palmer's possession. Shortly after daylight this morning the other two, one of whom gave the name of Mooney, were arrested. They had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and were committed to answer.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.—William Radcliffe, alias Anthony Schilling, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Smith upon the charge of obtaining money from the United States Government by the use of false and fraudulent papers.

Mr. George B. Shatcher, the first witness examined, on being sworn, said that Radcliffe was the man who presented the power-of-attorney about the 6th of December, 1865, during business hours; Mr. Hays, one of the employes of Messrs. Devitt & Co., was present at the time; saw the prisoner in Baltimore last November, and identified him in the cell of the prison at that place; the Marshal of Police telegraphed on for a witness, and the witness went and recognized him as the person calling himself Anthony Schilling; witness saw him next time last Tuesday, in prison, and identified him again as the man who presented the forged powers of attorney, under the assumed name of Anthony Schilling; do not identify the prisoner as the one who received the money only from the receipt given.

Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, on being sworn, testified that he paid $166'30 on the 20th of December, 1865 to a man representing himself as Anthony Schilling; do not identify the prisoner as the man; the signature on the power of attorney and on the receipt are identical.

William Hayes on being sworn, testified that he was one of the subscribing witnesses to the power of attorney.

The defendant was held in $1000 bail to answer.

A GENEROUS RESPONSE.—Our citizens are responding in the most generous manner to the call for contributions for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in the gulf cities. This morning, Mr. William L. James, the general agent of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, under whose auspices the contributions are being made, addressed a note to Mr. Howard Hinchman, President of the Commercial Exchange, which was read this morning at the business meeting of that body. Mr. James stated that the contributions already amounted to $2120, and that responsible parties in New Orleans and Galveston were yesterday authorized to draw on the Company for $1000, which amount is to be distributed in each of the plague-stricken cities, through the agency of the Howard Associations of these places.

After reading the letter, and the circular accompanying it, already published by us, Mr. Hinchman made a short address, in the course of which he earnestly urged the matter upon the attention of the merchants of the city. It is expected that there will be a liberal response to this appeal.

DECISION IN AN ADMIRALTY CASE.—The case of the ship Autocrat, the captain of which was libelled for wages due the crew, was decided this morning in the United States District Court, Mr. Valentine appearing for respondent. The Autocrat sailed from San Francisco for this port. Before sailing the crew were paid $60 in gold, each, for three months' advance. The shipping articles read that the crew were to be paid in currency or its equivalent. The captain claimed, upon the wording of the shipping articles, that the premium on gold should be deducted from the balance due the crew, but the Judge decided adversely, claiming that the contract to pay the crew as set forth in the shipping articles and the agreement for the three months' advance pay were two separate and distinct contracts, and that the deduction should not be allowed.

GENERAL SHERIDAN EXPECTED—HIS RECEPTION.—Preparations are already being made to receive Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, who is expected to pay our city a visit in a few days. He passes through on his way to Washington to report to the War Department, in obedience to orders. It is expected that a large and enthusiastic gathering will greet him on his arrival in our midst. The following gentlemen were appointed to form a Committee to receive him:—Messrs. Jones, Shermer, Kersey, Shallcross, and Duffy, of Select Council, and Messrs. Ray, Palmer, Thompson, Martin, and Evans, of Common Council. It is also expected that there will be a brilliant turnout of the military.

PRIZE FIGHT IN PROSPECTIVE BROKEN OFF.—Some time since a rough by the name of Barney Mullen went into training for a prize fight at Chesnut Hill, but the police authorities were notified of his movements, and he was forced to leave the place. He went from thence to Tacony, but the authorities took the matter in hand, and undertook to put an effectual stop to his operations. He was accordingly arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Holme, was held in $1200 to keep the peace, and not to fight within the limits of this State. It is said that Mullen intended fighting for the light weight championship.

ELECTION OF A PROFESSOR.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, held at the University building yesterday afternoon, Milton C. Woodworth, M. D., Professor of Military and Operative Surgery in the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected to fill the Chair of Surgery in the Philadelphia University. The Doctor will enter upon his duties at the commencement of the session in October. Charles W. Gleason, M. D., was elected Emeritus Professor of Surgery.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Some time ago an action was commenced against James Nicholas and others for assault and battery upon Charles and Robert Planis. The latter were arrested yesterday at Manayunk by the defendants in the former suit upon the charge of assault and battery upon them at the same time and place. After a hearing before Alderman Thomas, the two Planises were held in $1000 each to answer the charge of assault and battery.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—A fellow giving the name of Caspar Herbert was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Race street wharf, on the Schuylkill, on a charge of committing an assault upon a young girl. The case was one of an aggravated description, but the cries of his victim brought assistance, and he was frustrated in his attempt. He had a preliminary examination before Alderman Warner, and was held for a further hearing

RECKLESS DRIVING.—A man by the name of Richard Porter was arrested yesterday at Fairmount Park, upon a charge of reckless driving. He had been going at a high rate of speed, and had run over a woman, injuring her pretty severely. He had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, who held him in $300 to keep the peace, and fined him for breach of ordinance.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Yesterday morning Charles Hand was arrested at No. 1233 Woodbine street, on the charge of receiving stolen goods. It is alleged that he is in the habit of buying goods from a gang of thieves that infest that neighborhood. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and was committed to answer.

BOY DROWNED.—At an early hour this morning the body of a lad named Henry Connelly was recovered at Lombard street wharf. He had fallen overboard during the night. His body was taken to No. 126 Lombard street, and the Coroner summoned to hold an inquest.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO.'S TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE CHANGES IN THE CABINET will be made known to-morrow; but to-day we will take the opportunity to announce to our readers that they can purchase Fall Clothing of the most desirable patterns, and at low figures, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

WE would advise our patriotic and Union-loving citizens to take advantage of the short time now remaining before the great distribution which takes place within the next week, to purchase one or more shares of stock at one dollar per share in aid of the Riverside Institute, established for the gratuitous education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans. The small sum required places this duty within the reach of all, while at the same time every one who contributed towards the grand work not only receives for a certainty more than the value of his money, but stands his chance with the other stockholders of being awarded some of the most valuable of the presents offered. The fine steel plate engravings given without extra cost with each share of stock purchased are on exhibition at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street. Besides the picture you may select at the time of purchase, *every share* of stock held *will secure one present.*

ARE YOU BILIOUS?—Multitudes of both sexes will answer to this question in the affirmative; for, next to disorders of the stomach, liver complaints are perhaps the most prevalent of all internal diseases. Its usual symptoms are a yellowish tinge in the whites of the eyes, especially near the inner corners, an uneasy or slightly painful sensation in the right side, pain between the shoulder-blades, sick headache, lassitude, mental dullness, lack of appetite, and irregularity of the bowels. Whoever recognizes this diagnosis as applying to his own condition, may be quite certain that more bile exists in his blood and less passes through his bowels than is expedient for his health, and that his liver requires toning and regulating. One of the special uses of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

is to meet just such exigencies as this. Its tonic principle rouses the liver from its torpor, and its aperient element gently relieves the intestinal canal of the accretions consequent upon an insufficient supply of nature's cathartic, the bile.

Persons of bilious habit will find it the best safeguard against the attacks to which they are constitutionally predisposed, and should carefully avoid all the ordinary alcoholic stimulants.

A BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY.—The recent Inter-State Fair at Norristown, was one of the most brilliant and successful that has taken place for several years, both from the number of exhibitors and from the general character of the articles placed on exhibition. In the department of manufactures there was an especially brilliant display of the handicraftmanship of our workmen. Perhaps one of the most beautiful specimens that was on exhibition was a most elaborate and highly-finished set of Harness, put on exhibition by Mr. Samuel R. Phillips, Nos. 30 and 32 South Seventh street. This gentleman had a number of beautiful specimens of harness and sadlery that were much admired and commented on by the thousands of visitors to the fair. But the most remarkable part of his contribution was a magnificent turnout of a four-in-hand, which, while at Long Branch, attracted so much attention, and elicited so much admiration during the summer. These two pair of light and dark dapp'led greys were caparisoned in a style that would well befit an emperor. The finest workmanship, and the most artistic elegance of design which marked them, were the theme of universal praise wherever they appeared. Nothing on the ground excited such attention or caused more remarks of a commendatory character than this turnout, and they were well deserved. Philadelphia has cause to be proud of her workmen, and we can well afford to place our works in competition with those of the establishments of Paris and the older European cities. Mr. Phillips is now putting up a very extensive double front building on Chesnut street, above Twelfth, which he will occupy as his wholesale and retail ware-rooms and manufactory, and expects to make it the largest and best appointed establishment for Harness and Saddlery in the country. A gold medal was awarded to Mr. Phillips for his display at the Fair at Norristown, for which a special die is now being made. We can be excused in feeling a natural pride in the success of our fellow-townsman, and in the enterprise that tends to elevate the character of our manufactures.

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.—A most interesting feature at the Inter-State Fair at Norristown, was the burning of the fire-proof Safes, on the 14th inst. There were a number of Safes of different makes put to the test, but only those which were furnished with the valuable adjunct known as "Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement" were able to stand it successfully. Exposed to the intense heat of a wood fire from 3½ o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, all the so-called Safes that were not fortified by the Steam Improvement had their contents totally destroyed. Evans & Watson's Safes, which had the Steam Improvement attached, preserved their contents entire, and demonstrated beyond a question the immense superiority attained by using this new, invaluable invention. Messrs. Evans & Watson, No. 28 South Seventh street, now make all their fire and burglar-proof Safes with this attachment, and insure perfect invulnerability against the flames, or the efforts of burglars. A gold medal was deservedly awarded to the "Sanborn Improvement" at the Norristown Fair, at the special recommendation of the committee. The Safes that stood the fiery ordeal so well can be seen at Evans & Watson's establishment.

IHAVEIT
IHAVEIT
IHAVEIT
is the name of a delightful preparation for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the TEETH.
IHAVEIT
Imparts an exquisite fragrance to the breath.
IHAVEIT
is a Powder and Wash Combined. All that is necessary is to shake the bottle.
IHAVEIT
is a preparation that has been long sought. It is not an alcoholic preparation, nor does it contain a single ingredient that is not beneficial to the teeth and gums.
IHAVEIT,
Prepared only by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents per bottle.

A CENTURY AGO the great tobacco manufactory of the Lorillards was established in New York, and it is now the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. A short time since, the recent head of the firm retired from business, having accumulated a fortune of $3,000,000 in cash. Such enormous wealth as this enables the Lorillards to do things which would otherwise be impossible. As an inducement to purchasers, they now place $100 in one or more packages of their famous Century Chewing Tobacco, and their wealth and standing offer a sure guarantee that this is done as they advertise. Mr. B. A. Van Schaick, No. 16 S. Front street, is the sole agent for the sale of this brand of tobacco in this city.

CAR ADVERTISING.—Inside signs executed upon glass in the highest style of the art. Price $12 per annum, or 10 for $100, including sign and frame.
INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING CO.,
No. 44 S. Third street, second story.

DR. SCHENCK.—We call especial attention to the advertisement of his celebrated medicine to be found elsewhere. Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic, Pulmonic Syrup, and Mandrake Pills should be in the possession of all families.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

NO REMEDY in the world ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

LOOKING-GLASSES OF superior finish and beautiful design, in walnut, gilt, and rosewood. An unusually fine assortment at Reimer & Co.'s, manufacturers, No. 624 Arch.

CARPET LAYING a specialty. No delay, no disappointment. Workmen sent as soon as order received, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

MODEL SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

FALL OVERCOATS AND SUITS.
Full Overcoats and Suits.
Full Overcoats and Suits.
Full Overcoats and Suits.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Our preparations for fall and winter have been on the largest scale, and we are now ready with the best and largest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing ever offered in Philadelphia.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

KERWIN—BOWERS.—On the 18th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, Colonel M. KERWIN to Miss MARY BOWERS, all of this city.

MILES—BEALE.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. William Wilder, Mr. A. JUDSON MILES to Miss SALLIE H. BEALE, all of this city.

ROWLAND—GARSED.—At Frankford, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. D. S. Miller, D. D., WILLIAM ROWLAND, Jr., to ALICE, daughter of John Garsed, Esq.

DIED.

CROSSIN.—On the 19th instant, JAMES CROSSIN, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 829 Mountain street, above Morris, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Service at the Church of Annunciation.

HOFFMAN.—On the 17th instant, CATHERINE HOFFMAN, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Main street, Germantown, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

McFADDEN.—On the 18th instant, MARGARET, wife of William McFadden, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 145 John street, Manayunk, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SCOTT.—On Thursday afternoon, the 19th instant, Mrs. SARAH SCOTT, relict of the late Joseph Scott, in the 73d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Newtown, Bucks county, on Sunday, the 22d instant, at 9 o'clock A. M.

STANFORD.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. CATHERINE STANFORD, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1630 Mechanic street (Carpenter, above Fifth), on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

SARDINE BOX SCISSORS AND OPENERS, of several patterns. These may also be used for opening fruit cans. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PATENT AND COPPER SOLDERING IRONS, and solder for closing up Fruit Cans, or repairing of tinware, and several kinds of Can-Openers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A SHIVERING SPELL OF WEATHER MAY remind you that we sell Isinglass or Mica for stove doors, sheet zinc cut in pieces to suit; Dixon's Carburet of Iron (a superior article), and other stove polishes. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 12 2m

NOTICE.—THE PAMPHLET LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA, for 1867, can be had at the City Treasurer's Office. HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer. 9 18 3t

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE SCRIP wanted.—Highest prices paid at EMIG & CO'S, 9 16 6t* No. 50 S. THIRD Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

$2666.—FIRST-CLASS WELL-SECURED CITY MORTGAGE for sale at five per cent. discount, if applied for immediately. GEORGE L. ASHMEAD, 9 18 3t* No. 333 Walnut street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28wfm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

SMITH & DREER have just received a fine assortment of GOLD WATCHES, of the best quality. 11

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Cruiches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

GRIFFITH & PAGE, NO. 600 ARCH STREET, NEW STYLE FIRE-PROOF. BRITANNIA WARE. HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. KITCHEN UTENSILS. 4 10

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions. Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 3p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co., We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city. WM. PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$134'33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$169'33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$159'33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174'33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209'33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$54'33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180'33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174'33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [9 3 1mSp

REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL AGENCY, NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. 7 29 2m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard. N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 6 6p

THIRD EDITION

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON.

Further Particulars.

SINGULAR NATURE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Who Was to Blame?

ALL THE PASSENGERS SAVED.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, September 20.

When the collision took place between the Richmond and the Vanderbilt the sky was clear, and it was nearly as light as day. The impetus of the Vanderbilt was so great that her keen bow ploughed through the Richmond as if she were some light fabric. Staterooms were levelled, and lay a mass of *debris* upon the decks. Both boats were running under full head of steam. The passengers had no sooner been taken off than the Richmond sank to the bottom of the stream. The Vanderbilt struck the Richmond near the bow, on the starboard side, and ploughed its way though forty feet of the vessel, ripping up the state-rooms and bridal chambers, as if made of paper. The Richmond was looked upon as the pride of the river, and parties would pay more to go on her than on any other up the Hudson. The Vanderbilt is an old steamer. All persons on board are supposed to be saved.

The Steamboat Collision.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Immediately after the collision between the Dean Richmond and the Vanderbilt, the passengers of both vessels were transferred to the steamer Drew, and brought to this city this morning. The Vanderbilt returned to Troy much shattered.

The scare on board the Dean Richmond was frightful, the passengers believing that the vessel was about to sink.

The affair will be officially investigated.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 20—Noon.—Consols, 94¾; 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central, 77¼; Erie, nominal; Great Western bonds, 22½.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 20—Noon.—United States bonds, 76 3-16.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—Noon.—Corn has advanced to 40s. 3d. Other articles are unchanged.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 20.—The steamer Cuba, from Boston on the 10th inst., arrived to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 20—Noon.—Erie Railroad shares are nominal at 41.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Reception of Professor Smith—Painful Rumor about Edwin Booth, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The reception last night at the New Assembly Rooms to Professor N. R. Smith, welcoming him home on his return from Europe, by the medical faculty of Baltimore, was a grand affair. There were three hundred persons present, mostly distinguished physicians.

The hall was elegantly decorated. An address of welcome was delivered by Dr. McSherry. Professor Smith made an eloquent reply, and was repeatedly applauded, when the company retired to a magnificent entertainment, the finest ever given in Baltimore, prepared by Robert Rennert, of the Rennert House. Toasts were drank and sentiments given. Speeches were made by Professor Gross of Philadelphia, and Professor Smith gave in his experience and observations abroad.

Dr. Pinkney, of the Navy, made a handsome speech, as did also Hon. William Prescott Smith, Dr. Chasty, and others.

It is rumored that Edwin Booth has the lockjaw, resulting from his wound in the hand.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The brig C. B. Allen, from Philadelphia, with coal for Boston, went ashore on Cape Page on the 17th instant, but will probably come off, unless an easterly storm sets in.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111@111¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@109¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110¼@110¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¾@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¾@108.
United States 10-40s, 99¼@99⅝.
August 7-30s, 106⅞@107.
June and July 7-30s, 106⅞@107. Market weak.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Stocks heavy, and market excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 100¾; Reading, 101¾; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 61¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 127; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100¾; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 86; New York Central, 103½; Cumberland preferred, 34; Hudson River, 128; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114½; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 110¼; Ten-forties, 99⅝; Seven-thirties, 107. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 142½. Sterling exchange, 109¾.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Cotton quiet; sales at 24½@25c. Flour quiet; 9000 bbls sold; State, $8'40@11; Ohio, $10@12'50; Western, $8'40@13; Southern, $10'25@13'75; California, $11@12'50. Wheat quiet; sales of 15,700 bushels mixed Western, $2'28; white California, $2'75. Corn quiet, 51,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1'24@1'25. Oats active; 50,000 bushels sold; Western, 72. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; 16,000 bbls. sold, new mess, $24'18¾@24'25. Lard quiet.

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

THE FENIAN OUTBREAK.

ONE POLICEMAN REPORTED DEAD.

PRECAUTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 20—8 A. M.—[Special to the New York *Evening Telegram.*]—The city was quiet all night, but the police have been vigilant to prevent the escape of the rescued prisoners from the city. All the avenues have been closely watched. Several suspected parties were arrested during the night, some having been taken out of bed.

It has been reported that Colonel Kelly had been recaptured, but this is not confirmed.

The outbreak completely surprised the Government. A strong force is being mustered, to prevent further disturbances.

One policeman is reported as having died last night. Several of the rioters were badly injured and probably killed, but carried away by their friends, so that it is impossible to tell how many were killed.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

The Death of the British Minister.

The flags over all the Public Departments are at half-mast, as a token of respect to the memory of Sir Frederick Bruce. The Treasury and Navy Departments have issued orders for similar honors in the port of Boston.

Treasury Statement.

The Treasury receipts since the 1st instant were:—Customs, $10,034,000 in coin, and from Internal Revenue, $9,700,000 in currency.

The amount of coin in the Treasury is $89,697,000, and $16,598,000 of gold certificates.

Grant, Sickles, and Hancock.

General Sickles arrived at ten o'clock this morning and immediately reported to General Grant, with whom he had a long interview. General Hancock this morning made application to

THE DOWNFALL OF CLICHY.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

The midnight stars of the night which separated the 23d from the 24th day of July last looked down on a memorable sight at the north end of the great, gay, witty, wicked city of Paris—the self-chosen metropolis of civilization and of Christendom. As the last stroke of the clock knelled the close of the expiring day, the great, grim gates of the spacious and substantial stone edifice, No. 70 Rue Clichy, were thrown open, and there issued in hasty, irregular procession, the whole body of prisoners for debt hitherto confined in that metropolis, save the hapless few only who, having no home, no friends, no money, had begged of the keeper the poor boon of retaining till morning their narrow cells and rugged pallets; so that they might walk forth in broad daylight to renew their unequal struggle with a stepmother world. For some of the luckier majority, friends and carriages were waiting; but the greater number trudged away soberly and steadily, in quest of such poor lodgings as were ready for them, or as their scanty resources would still suffice to command. Next morning that prison was empty of all inmates but its officers, and ready to be devoted to other uses than that of incarcerating men and women guilty of owing sums which they could not pay.

The credit of abolishing in France imprisonment for debt—not, indeed, for the first, but I trust for the last time—I judge is mainly due to Napoleon himself. His upholders, the self-styled conservatives of that country, still blindly, obstinately cling to every venerable abuse, to each moss-grown iniquity, each barnacled oppression, as though Church and State would tumble into chaos if it were given up. "Liberty, indeed! What does France want of more liberty? Would you have Robespierre and Marat, the Terrorists, with their Noyades, back again, to butcher us as our grandfathers and grandmothers were butchered? No! we have at length the tiger caged and muzzled at a fearful cost—let us take care to keep him so!" To this large, powerful, apprehensive, determined class—the owners and masters of France—Louis Napoleon is but a tool, a truncheon, a weapon; should he break in their hands, they must be quick to grasp another—if possible, a stronger and better. They have many chances: he has but one—to keep what he has clutched, knowing that, once lost, it can never be recovered nor replaced. To maintain his hold on power he must be, as well as seem, not merely the sword-arm of the conservatives, but their moderator—not merely necessary to them, but humaner, wiser, more democratic than they. And, schooled as he has been by those rigid preceptors, adversity and need, it is quite probable that he really feels much that his cousin Jerome Napoleon more frankly expresses, and would fain be King of the Commons, provided the playing of that *rôle* do not involve a risk of ceasing to be king at all. However this may be, it is morally certain that the abolition of imprisonment for debt was fairly wrenched from the legislative bodies by the Emperor's resolute, persistent demand.

The French inherit from their Roman lawgivers of twenty centuries ago not only the civil law, but the spirit which dictated it. A resident among them may violate without reproach several of the commandments (especially the seventh) so long as he can pay; but woe to him who, living in Paris, cannot respond punctually and amply to a pecuniary demand. Nowhere else in Christendom is bankruptcy so odious or so terrible.

Twelve years ago, I spent two days, by urgent request, in the Maison Clichy. I had hated imprisonment for debt before, but did not clearly know why. I have not since been at all confused on that point.

Not that "jail birds" are all samples of injured innocence, nor anything like it. Many of them are prodigals; some are incorrigible profligates and swindlers. I made the acquaintance of both of these classes during my brief sojourn at No. 70 Rue Clichy. But mixed with them were as upright and worthy men as tread the earth—victims of fraud, of oppression, and of crime. I met there men of diverse nationalities, who had been put there expressly that schemes of rapacity and rascality, which they, if at liberty, would defeat, might be fully consummated—men whose imprisonment involved their own pecuniary ruin, with heavy losses to other good men. Let me give two instances:—

An Englishman of decided ability and inventive genius was deeply involved in the manufacture of a patent pall at Rouen. His French partner, taking fright, hastily gathered up the ready means of the firm, and vanished. The Englishman called his creditors together, laid a full statement of his affairs before them, was advised by them to go on, and assured that he should be sustained. No real creditor of the concern dissented. But a French sea-captain who had been employed by the firm and discharged for dishonesty, and who actually owed it a large sum, now set up a claim as creditor; and, on this claim, had the remaining partner arrested and imprisoned. The feather was a heavy one; the camel's back was already bent; the concern must go to wreck, and honest creditors be defrauded out of many thousands, to glut the vengeful malice of a single villain.

Again: A London merchant failed, owing heavily. His exhibit was so satisfactory, however, that his creditors at once said:—"This is simply misfortune; you have done no wrong, and must not go under. We will sign your certificates of bankruptcy and extend to you new credits." So his debts were cleared off, his store filled up afresh, and he began anew with fair prospects and sanguine hopes. But among his creditors was a French house, which wrote him, "We, too, will trust you afresh, like your other creditors; come over and arrange the matter." He obeyed the invitation, called on the French house, by which he was politely received; and the next hour saw him snug in Clichy, not to be let out till he paid the last farthing of their claim—$4000—for his British certificate of bankruptcy was mere waste paper in France. He could have paid these by robbing his other creditors, who had treated him so generously; but this he would not do—choosing rather to write over to London to have his goods returned to their rightful owners, his store given up, and he left to rot in jail.

The world *does* move! In spite of innumerable frauds, and wrongs, and woes, and crimes, mankind are less selfish, less cruel, less brutal than they have been. Bad as we still are, it is something to have lived in the age which has witnessed the virtual overthrow of chattel slavery and the abolition of imprisonment for debt. Doubtless, there is much yet to do; wherefore, let us rejoice over the encouragement afforded us by the good so visibly, so recently achieved. And in the light shed on our path by the triumphs of humanity, let us reverently, gratefully go forward!—*New York Independent.*

Evangelical Alliance.

This body closed its meeting at Amsterdam by what was termed a great national open air missionary meeting. The gathering took place at Vogelenzang, a few miles from Amsterdam. Upward of 10,000 persons assembled, and the day was kept as a general holiday. The Rev. Pastor Heldring opened the festival at 10 o'clock, and was followed by Pastor van Rhijin, of Wassenaar, who delivered an introductory speech upon the subject of Christian missions. Mr. Looman, the Secretary, then gave an account of the state and manner of working of the missionary associations in the Netherlands, after which the people divided themselves into three groups before three tribunes, from which they were addressed in English and French, Dutch, and German. There was plenty of singing, and some very good band music, and at the close of the proceedings the visitors to the Conference were hospitably entertained.

On the preceding day, Lord Radstock, on behalf of the English visitors, and Dr. Prime, on the part of the Americans, expressed their sense of the handsome manner in which they had been entertained. The entertainment of so many visitors must have entailed considerable cost. About three hundred and fifty sat down every day to dinner while the Conference lasted, in addition to which excursions to various points of interest in the neighborhood and free admissions to the Zoological Gardens and evening concerts were arranged for by the executive committee. Nothing seems to have been left undone to insure the comfort of their guests. The King of the Netherlands gave a liberal donation towards the expenses of the Conference

A Sharp Letter from Bishop Colenso.

The following letter appeared recently in the *Scotsman*. It is directed to Mr. Henry Moncrieff:—

"BISHOPSLOWE, Natal, May 10, 1867.—Sir:—my attention has been called to an address delivered by you to the Young Men's Christian Association at Glasgow, on January 14. In that address, as reported by the *Scotsman* of January 19, you have charged me indirectly with dishonesty, duplicity, and cowardice, and you have stated directly as follows:—'I have not read Bishop Colenso's book, I must fairly avow. Bishop Colenso doubts whether the Pentateuch is inspired. It is a strange doubt for a bishop of the Church of England.' I venture to think that before attacking publicly in this way an absent man it would have been right for you, as a Christian addressing a 'Christian Association' of young men, to have first assured yourself of the truth of the accusations which you made against me by first reading the book which you confess not to have read.

"In a letter published in the *Guardian* about two years ago, when I was in England, I gave a positive contradiction to a similar statement made in that journal, as I now do to yours. I have denied that the Bible is in every line and letter infallibly true; I have denied that the Pentateuch is the work of a single writer or of a single age. I have not 'insinuated doubts,' but in the most open manner have stated my disbelief of the Mosaic authorship of certain portions of the Pentateuch, and I have laid openly before all men my reasons for holding these opinions, which are not peculiar to myself, but shared by the great majority of Biblical critics. But I have never denied or doubted its inspiration, or rather the inspiration of its writers. And I now call upon you, as a Christian gentlemen, either to prove by quotations from my book that I have denied or doubted it, or else to express publicly your regret for so grave a misstatement, which, coming from an eminent lawyer accustomed to weigh evidence and not to trust to popular clamor, is the more surprising, and, you must allow me to say, the more unjustifiable. If you mean to say that I have denied the infallibility of the Pentateuch, or of the Bible generally, that is perfectly true. I believe that to be a most dangerous dogma, and likely to land many who attempt to adopt it into infidelity. But the infallibility of scripture is a totally different thing from its inspiration, or rather, as I have said, from the inspiration of its writers. I request your perusal of the copy which I send by this post of the first two sermons preached by me on landing in this diocese, and would call your attention especially to the language used by me in page 6 and page 8. These sermons form part of a volume published in England, and therefore accessible to you, if you really wished to know my views before making your remarks upon them, at the time when your address was delivered. I beg the favor of your sending any reply which you may think it right to send to this letter to the *Weekly Scotsman*, to which I shall forward a copy of this for publication.

"I am, sir, yours faithfully, J. W. NATAL."

Last of a Famous Blockade Runner.

Admiral Simon, commander of the French fleet in Greek waters, gives the following account of the destruction of the famous blockade runner Arcadi, one better known in Western waters as the Confederate war ship Sumter:—

"On Monday morning, the 20th of August, after I had received some women and children at Selino, I sailed for St. Roumeli to take others from that port. During the day the captain of the Izzedin, a large Turkish steamer, which cast anchor near my ship, visited me, and told me that on the previous evening the Arcadi had been to St. Roumeli, and landed a part of her cargo; but not having sufficient time to discharge the rest, she had sailed for Gabdon, and that he expected her back on Monday evening, when he intended to attack her. On Monday afternoon, after I embarked the women and children, I started for Athens; but two hours afterwards I heard guns behind me. Going on deck I saw in the distance two steamers, one chasing the other, and fighting. In a short time they approached me, and I saw that one was the Arcadi and the other the Izzedin. The Izzedin reached the Arcadi and gave her a broadside, to which the Arcadi replied in the same manner. As soon as the two steamers were close together the sailors began firing with their rifles. While the fight was hottest, two Turkish men-of-war made their appearance round the Cape of Krio-metopo. The position of the Arcadi then became very perilous. At that moment the captain of the Arcadi, with great presence of mind and coolness, turned his little steamer, faced the three enemy's vessels, and passed through them at full speed, amidst a tremendous fire from the large guns, and a shower of bullets. The Arcadi soon approached the land, and after coasting some distance along the small bay, arrived near the Cape of Krio-metopo, where the captain ran her aground in order to save the crew. The fight lasted till 1 o'clock in the morning. At that time the three Turkish vessels cast anchor near the Arcadi. I heard a sharp firing of rifles during the rest of the night, and stayed until morning to ascertain the result. I then saw the Arcadi in flames, but I could not learn whether she had been fired by her captain or by the enemy. The Turkish boats were full of wounded, who were transported to the Turkish vessels, and the Izzedin steamed away in a very damaged condition."

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 250 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 26

INSTRUCTION.

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NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL
To the Finest College Rooms in the City.
Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of
BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.
The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.
The Corps of Teachers has no superior.
Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.
Send for circular.
6 28 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A.M.,
8 16 mw18t Head Master.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1413 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1224 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on the 1st of October next. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, on MONDAY, September 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual Lecture Room. 9 16 13t

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Class Rooms corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Circulars may be obtained and pupils entered at the Office, No. 1214 CHESNUT Street, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. 9 16 6t*

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 350 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.
Professor M. RADEN.
Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce.
The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.
J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.
8 24 1m*

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 7, 1867.
On the petition of MATHEW STEWART, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 3d day of January, 1854, for an improvement in Floor Plates of Malt Kilns for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 3d day of January, 1868.
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the "Republican" and the "Intelligencer," Washington, D. C., and in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Philadelphia, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
F. C. THEAKER,
9 18 f3t Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 6, 1867.
On the petition of JOSEPH HANCOCK, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the third day of December, 1853, for an improvement in Hinge for Inkstand Covers, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 18th day of December, 1867.
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 25th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
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F. C. THEAKER,
9 13 f3t Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1867.
On the petition of LUCIAN B. FLANDERS, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 6th day of December, 1853, for an improvement in Replacing Cars upon Railroad Tracks, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 6th day of December, 1867.
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 18th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the "Republican" and the "Intelligencer," Washington, D. C., and in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Philadelphia, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
F. C. THEAKER,
9 13 f3t Commissioner of Patents.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at
The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.
Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.
All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.
JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.
8 16 fmwta30

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 6 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 1 6m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward H. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
WM. H. RHAWN, President, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, Late of the Philadelphia National Bank
5 31

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11 6

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 6p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16 6

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch Street,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.
8 1

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 8 *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings. In every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces. Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.
Wedding and Traveling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.
Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.
Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
8 8 fmwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails 1 24

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fanning, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
8 6 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500·00 IN NEW YORK
SAVED FROM BURGLARS
IN ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.
See New York Papers of 17th September.
The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.
MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 3m

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
NO. 434 RACE STREET.
6 5
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. MASSENFOLDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

SALE OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY
AND FRANCHISES.
Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,
AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the
15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,
A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSS-TIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of morigage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.
And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—
First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.
Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.
Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.
WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9 tuf4m

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40 NORTH Sixth St.
BOURNE

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1229 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 24

FACETIÆ.

—A little four year old girl in Lowell went up to her little companion the other day, and threwing her arms around his neck, exclaimed in mournful tones:—"O, Eddy, I am going away from you—away down East! What will you do without me?" The little boy, looking as grave as a judge, replied with a sigh:—"Well, I don't know, unless I jump over the moon." This was beginning life early, decidedly.

—Young Idea (trying to shoot at the favorite mark of the sex)—"Grandma, do they make men like they do stockings?"

Grandma—Why, no, child! What absurd questions you ask!"

Young Idea—"Well, what made you say this morning that Major Skittles was such a well-knit man?"

Willie he sits in his little chair,
By the fireside, musing with brow of care;
What is he dreaming of, idle boy—
Lesson or play, or cake or toy?

Willie has eyes that are bright and blue,
Lips like a rose in the morning dew,
Sunbeams that glitter around his face,
Feet that are music about the place.

Sorrow and Willie walk wide apart;
Life hath no sadness to touch his heart;
Nothing but pleasure his thoughts to fill;
What are you dreaming of, tell me, Will?

"Father, O Father! I wonder sore
Why Lizzie comes back to you no more;
Sister Lizzie they carried away,
Over the hills that snowy day."

—Mamma—"Charlie, I was very much shocked to hear you singing 'Pop Goes the Weasel' in church."

Charlie—"Well, mamma, I saw everybody was singing, and it was the only tune I knew."

—A Frenchman, a stranger in New York, stopped a lad in the street, and politely said:—"Mon friend, wat's ze name of zis street?"

"Well, who said it wasn't?" replied the boy.

"What you call zis street?"

"Of course we do."

"*Pardonnez!* I have not ze name; what's you call him?"

"Yes. Watts, we call it."

"Zis street?"

"Watts street, old fellow; and don't you try to make game of me."

"*Sacre nom de Dieu!* I ask you one, two, tree, several times, often, will you tell me ze name of ze street, eh?"

"Watts street, I tell you. You're drunk, ain't you?"

"Mon little fren, vere you live, eh?"

"In Vandam street."

"*Eh, Bien!* You live von dam street, and you is von —— fool!"

And they parted, entertaining a high opinion of each other's politeness.

—The first day a little boy went to school the teacher asked him if he could spell.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, how do you spell boy?"

"Oh, just as other folks do."

—A Milwaukee orator declared in a recent speech that there were one hundred young law students in that city who hadn't brains enough to trundle a wheelbarrow.

—"Is the gorilla to be seen here?" "Yes, sir." "I want to see him." "Very well, sir." "It is fifty cents, isn't it?" "One dollar, sir; fifty cents for *servants*." "Well, I'm a servant." "You a servant?" "Yes, sir." "Whose?" *Yours*, sir—your humble servant." "Walk in and take a seat; the joke is worth the price of admission."

—One exceedingly warm day in June a neighbor met an old man, and remarked that it was very hot. "Yes," said Joe, "if it wasn't for one thing I should say we were going to have a thaw." "What is that?" inquired his friend. "There's nothing froze," says Joe. The man went on his way.

—The national game of base ball is generally supposed to be a modern pastime, but Shakespeare would seem to indicate a more remote origin, for instance:—

"You base (foot) ball players."—*Lear.*

"Why, these balls bound."—*Merry Wives.*

"Now, let's have a catch."—*Twelfth Night.*

"I will run no base."—*Merry Wives.*

"And so I shall catch the fly."—*Henry V.*

"Hector shall have a great catch."—*Troil. and Cress.*

"More like to run the country base."—*Cymbeline.*

"As swift in motion as a ball."—*Romeo and Juliet.*

"Ne'er leave striking in the field."—*Henry IV.*

"After the scores."—*All's Well.*

"Ajax goes up and down the field."—*Troil. and Cress.*

"Have you scored me?"—*Othello.*

"He proved best man i' the field."—*Coriolanus.*

"The word is, pitch and pay."—*Henry V.*

"However men do catch."—*King John.*

"What foul play had we!"—*Tempest.*

"Unprovided of a pair of bases."—*Titus Andronicus.*

"No other books but the score."—*Henry IV.*

"These nine in buckram."—*Henry IV.*

"His confounded base."—*Henry IV.*

"I will fear to catch."—*Timon.*

"What works, my countrymen, in hand? Where go you with *bats* and clubs?"—*Coriolanus.*

"Let us see you in the field."—*Troil. and Cress.*

"The very way to catch them."—*Coriolanus.*

MEN ONE WOULD RATHER NOT MEET.—Men who tell stories that run into one another, so that you find it difficult to get away at the end of any of them.

Men who have quarrelled with all their relations.

Men who have been betrayed and abandoned in the most heartless manner by all of their friends.

Men who have been persecuted and swindled by a general conspiracy of everybody.

Men who imitate popular actors.

Men who are always asking, "Don't you think so?"

Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who agree with you too much.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $40 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28mwf No. 734 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING,

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

FURNITURE, ETC.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15 1

WANTS.

WANTED,

AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN

IN

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

FOR THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.

Call or address

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT

2 22 1 NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,

NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,

7 20 PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,

4 19 fmw 1 Captain and Recruiting Officer, No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10 1

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES and every description of Traveling Goods.

TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of STEPHEN G. FOTTERALL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Executors of STEPHEN G. FOTTERALL, dec'd., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the said Executors, No. 304 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 18 lmw8t WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of S. W. CRITTENDEN and P. L. HOFFMAN, Executors of the last will of S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 230 N. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 18 wfm8t* GEORGE W. THORN, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the SECOND JEFFERSON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned, appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the assignees, and to report distribution of balance in their hands in the above matter, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 129 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1867 at four o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

9 18 wfm 5t* D. P. BROWN, Jr., Auditor.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	2:40 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:30 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express 3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant 2 25
1st class, 2d class, 1 50

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 4, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 5, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Scnecks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 12:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25. The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 1 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD,

TIME TABLE,

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 6¼, 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down Train and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M. 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 4¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9½, and 11¾ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867,

3:00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND, 9:00 A. M. Morning Mail.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,

from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),

Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867,

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M.

Mail, 3:30 P. M. Passenger.

Cape May 3:30 P. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 24 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Potstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:45 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:00 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express trains leave Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 8:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:30 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 7:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 8:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia 1:10 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 9:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 61 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 11 3m

H. Y. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
G. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 6:20 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:10 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11:50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6:30, 7:15 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M. The 7:15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:15 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express 8:45 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:35 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by

CHRISTIANITY IN ENGLAND.

Lecture by Rev. Newman Hall—The High, Low, and Broad Churches of Great Britain.

From the Chicago Republican, 18th.

Despite the very warm weather, there was quite a large number of persons in attendance last evening at the First Congregational Church to hear the lecture of Dr. Newman Hall on "Christianity and Labor in England."

He said, with the permission of the Chair and his friends present, he would just say a few words by way of finish to his Monday night's discourse, through which he was hurried, before commencing the subject for the evening. He wished to say that his greatest object on this side of the water was to convince Americans of the amity of their English brethren. He did not wonder that when the Alabama was fitted out in an English port, we looked upon it as a hostile act of his Government towards ours. He knew that all these things furnished a handle for those to grasp who did not want friendship to exist between the two Governments. But he had conversed with the greatest statesmen of England, and they totally disavowed that the recognition of the Southern States was an act hostile to the Northern Government; and his Government had simply recognized a fact that was shortly afterwards recognized by our Government. He did not think that it implied all we thought it did, and there were patent reasons for it. The Southerners for a few weeks had entire control of the leading papers, and for some time utterly misled the public mind.

Then the English people thought it ridiculous that we should fight against slavery when our Constitution forbid it. He said it was erroneous to hold that his countrymen sympathized with the Rebellion; the minds of Englishmen had never taken but one view of the subject, and had never changed. They had always been on the side of the North. He had reason to believe, from a letter that he held in his hand, that the Prince Consort had always hoped that there would ever be peace between the two nations. It was a fact that English monarchs could do no wrong; they had not the power. When wrong is done, it is done by the Ministry, and they are punished for it. His Queen took no part in politics, and in that letter which she wrote to the wife of our late President, were not only the words of sympathy of one widow for another, but words expressive of love for our great country. (Applause.)

The majority of the papers of his country were favorably disposed towards our country, but we do not seem to see it. There had been a hundred meetings held in all parts of the country, and all in favor of the North, but we would not see them by looking at the *Times* newspaper, for it ignored all of them. In all the meetings held by the cotton workers of his country not a word was said in favor of the South, or of breaking the blockade, and the citizens were all enthusiastic in their approbation of the Northern course. These facts, he said, were stated to allay the disappointment, grief, and indignation of the North, and in the hope that the present brotherly relations might be preserved.

He then launched upon the subject which his auditors had come to hear. There was a great difference between the established sect and the disestablished sect; and those who did not go with the Established Church were against it. He said the Established Church was a national profit, which was devoted to only a portion of the people, and he denied the right of a Government to tax religion, at least one sect for another. All the wealth, aristocracy, and nobility of his nation belonged to the Established Church, and if a man did not belong to that Church he would be ignored by society. If a wealthy man was to go to the country, buy a place, and seek the Established Church, all his neighbors would immediately call upon him; but let him go to a Methodist chapel, and he is at once considered unfit for society. Though a minister be ever so refined, if he be the pastor of an independent church he is entirely shut out from the society of his equals. There was no such thing as working together religiously, though personally the ministers might be friends. In England there were the High Church, the Low Church, and the Broad Church. The High Church members are what are called Puseyites; they insist upon apostolic succession, and that the clergy have power to remit sins. They talk earnestly of the importance of ritualism and outward show. They disclaim the name of Protestant, and go back to Rome and call themselves Catholic. He said he had been to their churches, and had seen persons kneeling in the church; and when they left the building they went before what they called the altar and, crossing themselves, made a genuflection. They also believed, in a certain degree, in the elevation of the sacrament. He briefly discussed the differences between the three great churches, and concluded his lecture by relating the manner in which Protestantism is disseminated in France.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, September 23,

With the Largest Assortment

OF

SILVER-WARE

WHICH THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED, INCLUDING NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS, NEVER BEFORE SOLD IN PHILADELPHIA. 9 18 wfm3mrp

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

M. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (enter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 23mwfrp N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

460 MILES OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha Across the Continent,

Are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 67 miles to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:—

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$160,926·92
Freight	549,672·39
Telegraph	1,416·23
Mails	12,140·00
Transportation, Contractor's Materials	453,305·44
" " Men	26,877·97
	$1,203,038·95

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,089·58
Repair of Track	109,767·64
" Engines, Cars, Shops, etc	50,984·44
Offices and Stations	54,907·60
Conductors, Engineers, etc	33,294·73
Trains	15,486·93
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508·03
	$1,203,038 93

From the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32⅔ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men ($479,283·41), and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530·92) 32⅔ per cent. ($157,564·42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966·50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July.....$745,755·54
Expenses " " " .....237,966·50

Net profits of operating 325 miles of road three months.....$445,789·04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for, and so thoroughly secured, must by classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS on the Dollar, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.

In Philadelphia,

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEER.

In Wilmington, Delaware,

R. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally through out the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

August 30, 1867. 9 16 mwf3t

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—TO THE OWNERS OF LAND and parcels of land, embraced in the following area:—

All that certain tract or piece of land beginning at a stake set for a corner, at the intersection of the south line of a certain proposed avenue, one hundred and twenty feet wide, to be laid out and opened (in accordance with a plan to be seen at the Survey Department of the city) and the low-water line of the river Schuylkill, thence extending by the several courses and distances of the said low-water line to the low-water line of the back channel of the river Delaware, thence along the several courses and distances of the said low-water line of the back channel to the stake set for a corner in the westerly side of said one hundred and twenty feet avenue, thence northward along the west line of said avenue four hundred and forty-two feet and one-tenth of a foot to an angle in said avenue, thence further along the said avenue northwesterly two thousand six hundred and thirty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot to another angle in said avenue, thence further along said avenue westerly five thousand one hundred and ninety-two feet and one-tenth of a foot to another angle in said avenue, thence still further along said avenue southwesterly five thousand one hundred and fifty-six feet and eight-tenths of a foot to the low-water mark in the river Schuylkill and place of beginning.

Upon the petition of the City of Philadelphia, filed in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly approved 4th of April, 1866, entitled "A Supplement to the Act entitled 'An act ceding to the United States of America the right of exclusive legislation over League Island, in the Delaware river, in the County of Philadelphia,'" etc., the Court of Common Pleas has appointed seven Viewers to estimate and determine the fair value of the land above described, proposed to be taken for national uses, and to designate the owners thereof as far as the same can be by them reasonably ascertained; and has fixed eleven o'clock in the forenoon of TUESDAY, the first day of October next, as a time for said Viewers to meet at the premises above described.

Said Viewers, for the purpose of examining the land so proposed to be taken, will meet at the time and place designated, at a point on the premises where Broad street crosses them, and will pass over the ground proposed to be taken, first to the East, and, then, returning to the point of departure, to the West. They will be upon your premises, if situated East of Broad street, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of the day designated; and if on the West of Broad street, between twelve and one o'clock on that day. JOHN G. JOHNSON,

JAMES LYND, City Solicitor.

17th Sept., 1867. 9 16 6t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

2110 SPRING GARDEN ST. 2112

ELEGANT SIDE-YARD DWELLINGS,

EVERY CONVENIENCE.

APPLY AT LUMBER YARD [9 19 6t*

NO. 2100 RACE STREET.

TO RENT—A GERMANTOWN PROPERTY, containing eleven rooms, and large lot, situate near Duy's Lane Station. Inquire of B. SCULL, No. 125 MARKET Street, or JAMES ARMSTRONG, GERMANTOWN. 9 19 6t*

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKING, $1·37½.

Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·50.
Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·75.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

12½ CENT CALICOES, FAST COLORS.

15 cent Calicoes, new fall styles.
18 cent elegant fall styles Chintzes.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

200 PCS. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

All-wool, 87 cents, 90 cents, $1, and $1·15 per yard.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

50 CENT BLACK ALPACAS, CHEAP.

50 cent Figured Alpacas.
75 cent heavy Alpaca Poplins.
Colored Poplin Alpacas.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

$2 BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

$2·25 Black Silks, gold edge.
$2·25 Black Gros Grains, a bargain.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

37½ CENT FRENCH CHINTZES, FALL STYLES.

37½ French Ginghams.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

1 CASE CANTON FLANNELS, 20 CENTS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 31 cents.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

BLANKETS.—1000 PAIRS.

We now offer for sale 1000 pairs fine Bed Blankets, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine all-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.

200 pairs of slightly damaged Blankets, will be sold at about half price. Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTH WEST CORNER

1 11 fsmrp EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

DEPOT FOR FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Whose establishment for the sale of

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF

FRESH LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 9 17 tuf6t

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND COATINGS,

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

We are now opening NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES of the above goods.

The great reduction in the prices of WOOLLEN GOODS makes our stock very attractive to buyers.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have now on hand a full supply of Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Merino Goods, suitable for Fall sales.

Ladies' Merino Vests $1, $1·12, $1·25, $1·37½, to $1·
1 case Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, from $1 to $3.
Boys' Merino Goods, all sizes.
Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests.

The above goods were ordered early in the season, from $1 to $3 below present prices.

Water-proof Cloakings, $1·25 and $1 37½.
All-wool Blankets, $4·75 and $5·75. Bargain.
1 bale best all-wool Flannels, ⅞ wide, 45c.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 43, 50, 62, 75, 85c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, Sacque Flannels, etc.
Shirting Flannels, large assortment.
50 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
One bale American Crash, 12½c.
Unbleached and Power-loom Table Linens.
Fine Snowdrop and Damask do. do.
Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28c.
Bleached and Brown Muslins, lowest prices.
Good yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15c.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslin.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Cotton and Linen Nursery Diaper, etc.
Black and White Balmorals, $1
Black and White Plaid Wool Shawls, $1,
Linen Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 29 6 NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET.

CLOAKINGS.

We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH HOUSE,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

ALPACA POPLINS

OF ALL GRADES,

IN BLACKS AND COLORS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

"GIRARD ROW."

9 16 wfm 24t A. MYERS.

LONG BROCHE SHAWLS

IN NEW DESIGNS,

PRICES VERY MUCH REDUCED.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

"NOW OR NEVER"

BLACK DRESS SILKS

FROM AUCTION,

IN LOW, MEDIUM, AND SUPER GRADES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

DRY GOODS.

FALL DRESS GOODS

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES OF FRENCH GOODS,

PARIS ARMURES, all desirable shades.
PARIS REPS, all desirable shades.
PARIS POPLINS, all desirable shades.
PARIS MERINOES, all desirable shades.
PARIS PLAID POPLINS, all desirable shades.
BRITISH PLAID POPLINS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9 19 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FIRST QUALITY

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,

FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

PRICES MODERATE.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17 frp ABOVE CHESNUT.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS

AT RETAIL.

We have now in store the finest assortment of NEW DESIGNS

DECORATIVE

WALL PAPERS

Ever offered in this city, and at right prices.

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,

9 19 6t* NO. 12 NORTH THIRD ST.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

SCHENCK'S

SEAWEED TONIC,

PULMONIC SYRUP,

AND

MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 BOND Street, New York, every Tuesday, and at No. 25 HANOVER Street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 a half-dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. [9 6 f3t

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.